WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EDITED BY W. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—18

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 231 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1921. TWO ANNAS

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

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DAILY EDITION.

| | Local. | Mofussil. |
|---|---|---|
| YEARLY | Rs. 30 | Rs. 35 |
| HALF-YEARLY | „ 16 | „ 18 |
| QUARTERLY | „ 8 | „ 9 |
| MONTHLY | „ 3 | „ 3-8 |

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| YEARLY | Rs. 5 | Rs. 6 |

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.


## HOTELS

**PROSPECT HOTEL.**
PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate, excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms open on all sides. Terms moderate. Book rooms sharp. Season commencing October.

**EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT**

131, MEADOWS STREET, FORT.
Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering speciality.

**THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL**

at wihch to put up is the

**RAILWAY HOTEL**

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs. High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

## SHIPPING.

**N. Y. K. LINE.**
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | Arrival. | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akita Maru | S. Ochia | 3817 | 16th Nov. | 28th Dec. |
| Wakasa Maru | B. Tanda | 6074 | 28th Nov. | 10th Dec. |
| Genoa Maru | Y. Yuhi | 6791 | 8th Dec. | 20th Dec. |
| Keishin Maru | | 4286 | 6-12-21. | 13-12-21. |
| Hakushika Maru. | | 8151 | 8- 1-22. | 15- 1-22. |
| Awa Maru. | Y. Narui. | 6037 | 13- 1-22. | 25- 1-22. |

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Horaby Road, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

**P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA**
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| DATE. | STEAMERS. | TONS. |
|---|---|---|
| 1921 | | |
| 3rd December. | MACEDONIA | 10,512 |
| 10th „ | CALEDONIA | 7,572 |
| 17th „ | MOREA | 10,890 |
| 24th „ | MANTUA* | 10,902 |
| 31st „ | PLASSY | 7,346 |
| 1922 | | |
| 7th Jan. | CHINA | 7,952 |
| 14th „ | KAISAR-I-HIND | 11,430 |
| 21st „ | NALDERA* | 15,825 |
| 28th „ | CALEDONIA | 7,572 |
| 4th Feb. | EGYPT† | 7,941 |
| 11th „ | DELTA | 8,097 |
| 18th „ | MACEDONIA | 10,512 |
| 25th „ | MOREA | 10,890 |
| 4th March | MALWA* | 10,941 |
| 11th „ | KARMALA | 8,083 |
| 18th „ | KAISAR-I-HIND* | 11,430 |
| 25th „ | CHINA | 7,952 |

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA, MALWA, EGYPT } * Through steamers from Australia.
† Through Steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1921, About | | | |
| 29th November | — | NEVASA | 9,071 |
| 14th December | — | NEURALIA | 9,082 |
| 26th „ | — | MERKARA | 8,285 |
| 1922 | | | |
| 9th January | — | MASHOBRA" | 8,288 |
| 10th „ | — | "CANARA" | 6,012 |
| 8th February | — | "MADURA" | 8,600 |
| 20th „ | — | "DOMALA" | |
| 12th March | — | "NATIPARA | 8,182 |
| 20th „ | — | "MANDALA | 8,246 |

* Do not carry passengers

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

| Date | Steamer | |
|---|---|---|
| 1921 | | |
| 30th December | MALWA | Call at Colombo Freemantle Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney. |
| 1922 | | |
| | NARKUNDA | |
| 27th Jan. | MANTUA | Do do |
| 24th Feb. | | Do do |
| 24th March | NALDERA | |

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date about | Steamers. | — |
|---|---|---|
| 14th Jan. .. | TAROBA | East & S. African. |
| 1st Dec, .. | BANKURA | Karachi and Persian Gulf. |
| 2nd „ .. | LHASA | Basra via Karachi |
| 5th „ .. | LINGA | Karachi via Kathiawar ports. |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

## NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Capt. | Arrival | Deptre. |
|---|---|---|---|
| MALAY MARU | T. Saito | 27th Nov. | 10th Dec |
| AGON MARU | M. Sato | 7th Dec | 19th Dec |
| [illegible] MARU | G. Matsuzaki | 11th Dec, | 23rd De |
| BURMA MARU | S Kobayashi | 15th Dec | 27th De |
| INDO MARU | T Fusono | 17th Dec | 29th Dec |

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

## BANKING

**THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.**
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... | 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... | 1,00,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | 70,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

**YOUR CHILD GETS Rs. 3405.**

Here is a plan if acted upon means GREAT things for every parent and every child.
Open an account with Rs. 10 to-day and then on each birth-day deposit Rs. 10 for EACH year of the child's age in our Savings Bank. We pay

**5%**

interest, compounded every year. You will be surprised to see the interest. and the principal grow AT THE END OF 21st Year. This account will amount to Rs. 3405. Think what Rs. 3405 will do for a young man or a young girl just starting the battle of life. This may mean difference between success or failure and the most this costs you in any one year—21st year is Rs. 210.

ILLUSTRATION.
Rs. 10 to open account

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10.00 | Deposit | 2370.60 | 19th Year |
| .50 | Interest | 190. | Deposit |
| 10.50 | 1st Year | 128.03 | Intrest |
| 20. | Deposit | 2688.63 | 20th Year |
| 1.52 | Intrest | 200. | Deposit |
| 32.02 | 2nd Year | 144.44 | Intrest |
| 30. | Deposit | 3033.07 | 21st Year |
| 3.10 | Intrest | 210. | Deposit |
| 65.12 | 3rd Year | 162.15 | Interest |
| 40. | Deposit | 3405.22 | Total |
| 5.26 | Intrest | | |
| 110.38 | 4th Year | | |
| | and so on | | |

Actually you pay Rs. 2,310 you get Rs. 3,405.
For full Particulars write to
THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Phone 5305; Post Box 22, Bombay.
Branches:—Surat, Karachi and Rawalpindi
INDIAN CAPITAL—INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

**THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.**
ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | Authorised ..... | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital | Issued ..... | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital | Subscribed ..... | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital | Paid-up ..... | 20,13,801 | 15 | 2 |
| Reserve | Funds ..... | 15,80,351 | 15 | 10 |

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hyderabad (Sindh) | Montgomery | Peshawar City |
| Bombay | Jullundur | Patiala | |
| Cawnpore | Jammu | Quetta | |
| Calcutta | Jhelum City | Rawalpindi | |
| Delhi | Karachi | Rahon | |
| D. I. Khan | Kasur | Sargodha | |
| Ferozepore | Lahore City | Sialkot | |
| Gujranwalla | Lyallpur | Srinagar | |
| Gujra | Ludhiana | Umballa City | |
| Hapur | Multan City | Umballa Cantt. | |
| Hoshiarpur | | | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

**THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.**
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## BANKING

**THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.**

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... | 5,00,00,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... | 3,97,81,500 |
| CALLED-UP CAPITAL ..... | 60,00,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 15-8-2 | 58,76,150 |

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street,
LONDON, AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

**THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.**
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amara | Bombay |
| Baghdad | Calcutta |
| Bahrein | Colombo |
| Basrah | Hillah |
| Basrah City | Mosul |

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital ..... | £2,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | £ 999,500 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | £ 266,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £1,005,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Esqr.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

**BANK OF BARODA, LTD.**
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III, of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mohsana, Dabhoi, Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 60,00,000 |
| Capital Paid-up ..... | 23,86,230 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 16,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE.
6|7, Clive St., Calcutta.
**The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.**
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity o your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENTS.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS. C. N. MADHAVA ROW
Branch Secretary. Acting Branch Secretary,
Bunder Road, Karachi. Lipton's Building
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent. 98, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan). W. ST. JOHN CHURCH.
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

## BANKING

**THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD**
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | Rs. 40,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability for Calls ... | Rs. 60,00,000 |
| Reserve and Contingency Funds | Rs. 3,89,800 |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of s. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

**ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.**
ESTABLISHED 1865.
(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... | Rs. 40,00,000 |
| CAPITAL CALLED UP ..... | Rs. 85,50,000 |
| RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ..... | Rs. 85,50,000 |
| CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc. ..... | Rs. 6,00,000 |

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD.
BRANCHES.
Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur, Patna
SUB-AGENCIES.
Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park (Lucknow Benares Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur.
CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.

Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Buildings,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

**THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.**
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLSIHED 1880.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | Yen 100,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | Yen 100,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | Yen 83,000,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Batavia | Kobe | Saigon |
| Bombay | London | San Francisco |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angeles | Seattle |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Shanghai |
| Changchun | Manila | Shimonosaki |
| Dairen | Nagasaki | Singapore |
| Fengtien | Newchwang | Sourabaya |
| Hamburg | New York | Sydney |
| Hankow | Nagoya | Tientsin |
| Harbin | Osaka | Tokyo |
| Hongkong | Peking | Tsinan |
| Honolulu | Rangoon | Tsingtau |
| Kai Yuan | Rio de Janeiro | Vladivostock |

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

## INSURANCE.

**THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.**
15, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

**NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD**
HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security, Lowest rates of Premiums in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency. C. P. Berar and C. I.
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
**THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.**
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) to the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary, 209, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta. or The Chief of Agents, D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

**GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.**
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.—
Trial order is earnestly solicited.
MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA
Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar,
Bombay No. 2.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in Science and Mathematics. Apply with full particulars to the PRINCIPAL, Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, Santa Cruz.
A R2078

WANTED—An experienced PROOF READER for night job printing works. Apply Box No. 7450, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2056

WANTED.—A SHORTHAND-TYPIST, strong in English, for the post of Assistant Correspondence Clerk. Apply with testimonials to M. B. MEHTA & CO., Post Box 252, Bombay.
A R2055

WANTED—An experienced ASSISTANT SPINNING MASTER for an up-country Mill. Apply or see personally with testimonials to Messrs. CALIANJI DAMODER & CO., at 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R2077

INSURANCE CLERK—Wanted experienced man, with all round knowledge of Fire Insurance Business. Good terms will be offered to a competent man. Apply Box No. 7449, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2029

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent experienced SECOND CLASS ENGINEERS for Ginning Factories and Oil Mill. Apply personally with testimonials to the "AKBAR MFG. & PRESS CO., LTD., 203/205, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R2081

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell shares of the Jewel Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., managed by very strong and influential Board of Directors. Apply to K. L. GODHA, Secretary, Delhi.
A C11431

WANTED—An experienced CUTTER, (Gentleman's) for a tailoring establishment in U. P. under agresment for 3 years'. Good salary to a really capable hand. Apply sharp stating age, nationality, experience, etc. to Box No. 7442, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2035

WANTED—The following staff for service in British Somaliland:—1 ENGINE DRIVER, having knowledge of running and Canebiac Oil and Petrol Engines. Preference will be given to one who will be able to do fitting and turning, salary Rs. 150 consolidated, no rations, ordinary travelling allowances in Protectorate. 1 DISPENSER for Medical Department, knowing Latin or English prescriptions on salary of Rs. 80 consolidated, rising by annual increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 130, No rations or lodging allowance. For particulars apply to COWASJEE DINSHAW AND BROTHERS, 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R2084

APPLICATIONS stating age and examinations passed and accompanied by copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, are invited for 2 posts of temporary Upper Subordinates in the Sind Public Works Department. The pay of one of the posts will be Rs. 200 and of the second Rs. 150 per month exclusive of travelling allowance admissible under the Civil Service Regulations. Single Railway fare of the class admissible under the rules will be allowed for joining the appointment. L.C.E.'s or B.E.'s will be given preference. V. N. VARTAK, Chief Engineer to Sind
A C11450

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

MATRICULATED TYPIST, well experienced in Import Export firm, desires change for better prospects. Please communicate to Box No. 7455, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2083

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by an experienced Muhammaden Accountant, well up in business and management, excellent credentials. Apply Box No. 7454, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2082

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—GODOWNS of different sizes at Nesbit Road, Mazagon. Inquire c/o Yorkshire Insurance Coy. Ltd., 78, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R2077

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS in Elphinstone Circle, Central business locality with Electric Lights, suitable for a big firm. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 7453, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R2080

TO LET—At Forjett Street, Tardeo, behind "Forjett Terrace", FLATS, consisting of hall, dining, four bedrooms with baths, electric lights and gas stoves. Rents moderate. Please apply M. BHARUCHA, Architect, 24, Churchgate Street.
C R1854

CHAGLA MANSION—TO BELET—Newly built blocks and shops for Parsis and Europeans at Sussex Road, Byculla. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA AND CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C R1988A

CHAGLA MAUZIL—TO BE LET—A spacious bungalow, GROUND FLOOR only, from 1st Dec., at Reynolds Road, Chilly Park Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & Co., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagea Villa, Dadar.
C R1988

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1904

TO LET—One large GODOWN, measuring 5,290 square feet, fit for a workshop or a small factory, attached to the Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Limited, Fergusson Road, Lower Parel. Godown is situated at a 5 minutes' distance from Railway station. Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER.
C C11188

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor, and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1904A

## HOTEL.

THE ORIENT HOTEL—The only Central Hotel in Bombay just opposite to Crawford Market and Police Commissioner's Office. Electric lift, lights etc. Terms moderate. Monthly boarders and families special charges. Apply MANAGER.

## MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Two-seater by Wolsely in Tip top condition Rs. 4,250 Studebaker (very little used) in perfect running order, complete with self-starter, electric lights, etc., Rs. 5,500, another Studebaker 1921 model (light six) for inspection and particulars, please apply Asian House Agency, 31, Hummum Street, (Old No. 17) Fort.
A R11467

## FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED.—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted Mango plant Rs. 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

## MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—6 (Six) WEFT MULES, Platt Bros., 816 Spindles 1 1/8" gauge, Year 1891. Can be seen at work. Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, the Morarjee Gowuldas Mills, Ltd., Sopari Bagh Road, Parel.
K C11468

## EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Expert preparation as per the past twenty-one years for Commerce, Accountancy and Banking. Prospectus on application. 1st. Western Hotel Blds., Apollo St., Bombay.
R2068

FRENCH LESSONS will be given by qualified and expert HINDU GENTLEMAN at pupil's residence. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 7456, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2087

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LADAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

FRENCH CLASS FOR BEGINNERS, Modern and practical methods, starting on 2nd December: Tuesdays and Fridays 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. Rs. 15 per month payable in advance or Rs. 65 for five months in advance. Apply in writing (or in person on the abovementioned days and hours) to the Secretary FRENCH INSTITUTE; BRUNO PELTIER Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
M C11407

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, MISPLACED or STOLEN, three Share Certificates Nos. 419, 1451 and 1452 for four shares of the Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Company, Limited standing in the name of late Frank Jeysus of 18 Mahatarpakady Road, Bombay (deceased). Notice is hereby given that anyone dealing with same will do so at his or their risk. For and on behalf of the Indian and Peninsular S. N. Co., Ltd., PADAMSHINH NARSHINHBHAI, Director.
PB R11452

## MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—CAST IRON SPIGOT and SOCKET PIPES 6" diameter 9' long. For particulars. Apply MARSLAND PRICE & Co., LTD., Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay.
N C11457

## FINANCIAL.

WELL known flourishing limited Concern wishes to raise a LOAN on debentures 8 per cent. Free of Income Tax to extend business. With buyers option repayable after 1 or 3 years. Only bonafide interest wanted. Offers to X.X. c/o "Bombay"
P 11435

## SPORTS.

GRAND RAFFIE—Apply to Messrs. HASSAN & CO., Residency, Indore, for a booklet of eleven tickets of Rs. 10. Single ticket at Re. 1 each.
S R 1937

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SUITLENGTH of homespun Kashmir woollen tweed similar to Scotch or Irish in any shade 7¼ yards by 24 inches Rs. 11 samples for 4 as. stamps. Best Tibetan wool extra thick rug 6 inch by 4 inch embd. in floral or antique design Rs. 12. K. M. AND FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, Kr.
K R1499

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Remington 7, Rs. 110, 2 Colours, 125 | 140 |
| Oliver 3, Rs. 115, Oliver 5 | 135 |
| Sun, Visible, Back Spacer, little used, | 125 |
| Empire 2, latest, very bright, | 160 |
| Oliver 9, Rs. 200, Brief, 225, Policy, | 250 |
| Yost 20, latest, Brief, little used | 225 |
| Olived 9, Rs. 200, Brief, 225, Policy, | 250 |
| L. C. Smith 2, Rs. 160, 5, 240, Rebuilt | 260 |
| Oliver 9, Brief, American Rebuilt, | 266 |
| Remington 10, Visible, 180, 225, Brief, | 210 |
| Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 240, Policy, | 290 |
| Remington 10, Rem. Factory Rebuilt only, | 300 |
| Corona, New, 230, Underwood Portable | 220 |

Best Quality Ribbons, Carb ons etc. Repairs.
NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GOERZE V. P. K. and ¼ Comeras plates chemicals, just unpacked. PHOTO STORES CO., Kashmir Gate, DELHI.
T R2069

WANTED—SOLE AGENCY of any good Insurance, Industrial or any paying side lines for an influential and energetic firm in Madras. Best references. Apply L. K. c/o MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."
A

ONE Thousand tons FOUNDRY PIG IRON available for delivery in January. Price Rs. 95 per ton C.I.F. Bombay. Apply McLEOD & CO., Sultan Building, Fort Street, Fort, Bombay.
T R11466

SAVE YOUR MONEY by paying a visit to our X'MAS SALE commencing 1st December 1921. Summer and Winter suits, grey and white flannel trousers, shirts, collars, ties, etc. at great reductions. G. M. OPPAL & BROS., 75, Hornby Road.
T R2085

175 RUPEES, Improved Model 7 lbs. FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITER, complete with carrying case. All up to date devices. Self-folding, Visible, Compact, Durable. List price Rs. 220. Secure one early, we have very few left now. Also Standard (Office model) Fox Typewriters, possessing all time and labour-saving devices. Lowest prices. We also stock Secondhand and Rebuilt Typewriters of All Makes. Rs. 100 and upwards. Repairs, Supplies. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co. Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4989
W

## PROFESSION.

**DR. H. K. GHOSE, M. B., (Home.)**
HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIALIST.
Cures all sorts of obstinate diseases marvellous cures of Cholera, Epilepsy, Dysenty, Asthma, Insanity and Female Complaints. Write all particulars. All correspondence strictly confidential.
Consultation Hours 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Agiari.
43, Dediseth Agiari Street, Kalvadvi, Bombay.
B 11028

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that we have removed our Office from 88, Apollo Street to 107, GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, FORT.

All future communications should be addressed to

Wm. LAWS & CO.,
107, Great Western Buildings,
Fort, Bombay.
C11413

## NOTICE.

THE AUCTION SALE of 4 Plots with Buildings in Karachi, which was to be held on the 2nd December, 1921, as advertised in our previous issues, has now been STOPPED for the present. Exact date of its sale will be notified hereafter.

R. P. KHARAS & CO.,
Auctioneers, Commission Agents,
Estate Brokers and Valuers,
Rambaugh Road, Karachi.
C 11460

### THE VIRGIN MILLS, LIMITED,

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, 8th December, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, 10, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ending 31st March, 1921.
2. To elect Directors in place of the retiring Directors, who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
4. And to transact any other business the Chairman may bring forward before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th November 1921 to 12th December 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
BAPTIST & CO.,
Managing Agents.

10, Homji St., Fort,
Bombay, 24th November, 1921.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED.
HIGH CLASS.
**SWADESHI COTTON BLANKETS**
AT
PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.

| | 48 x 78 in. Rs. as. p. | 48 x 96 in Rs. as. p. |
|---|---|---|
| White | 1 6 0 | 1 12 |
| Red and Assorted | 1 14 0 | 2 0 0 |
| Grey, Fawn Strawberry. Grey, Blue, etc. | 1 8 0 | 1 15 |

SUPERIOR GREY BLANKETS.
60" x 90" equal Rs. 3-0-0 each.
CHEQUERED BLANKETS
47" x 77" equal Rs. 3-0-0 each.
47" x 95" equal Rs. 3-12-0 each.
And a variety of other designs.
And Shades to suit all purses.
**HARJIVAN VALJI.**
HIGH CLASS BLANKET MERCHANT,
17, Champa Gali, Post No. 2.
[illegible]

## TENDERS.

### THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAY CO. LTD.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Stores and Materials, required by the Company during the six months, 1st January, 1922 to 30th June 1922, as set out in the undermentioned schedules, will be received by the Assistant Secretary at the Company's Head Office, Colaba Causeway, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturday December 10th, 1921.

SCHEDULE A.—Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, Wire, etc. Pipes and Pipe Fittings. Iron and Steel Sections, Plates, etc.
SCHEDULE B.—Brushes, Ropes, Twines, etc. Oils and Paints.
SCHEDULE C.—Building Materials and Timber.
SCHEDULE D.—Sundry and Electrical Stores.

FORMS OF TENDER with Schedules, for which a sum of Rupees Two each must be paid, may be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, at whose office in Colaba Causeway samples of stores required may be seen between the hours of 12 noon and 4 p.m. except on Saturdays and Sundays.

EARNEST MONEY—A sum of Rs. 200 in cash (cheques will not be accepted must accompany each tender as Earnest Money. Earnest Money must be enclosed in a separate cover and not enclosed in the covers in which Tenders are submitted. Any earnest money deposited shall be forfeited, if the tender which it covers is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation as to the Company's decision in regard to his Tender.

TENDERS may be accepted in whole or in part. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. Covers containing Tenders must be endorsed "Tenders for Stores."

STAMP—The successful Tenderers shall be required to bear the cost of stamping the agreement.

DEPOSITS—Government Securities will be accepted at the market rate ruling on the day deposits are lodged. They will not be accepted at face value.

C. N. MOBERLY,
Managing Engineer.

Colaba Causeway,
Bombay, 26th November, 1921.
T A C11446

### SALE OF TABACCO B T. BAGS.

496¾ lbs. Tobacco for British Troops (unfit for military requirements), 12,400 Coffee bags and 2,000 bags sheeting of the following sizes are offered for sale:—

13" x 12½" No. 160
13" x 11½ No. 80
8" x 8" No. 1740

The tobacco and coffee bags can be inspected in this office, Old Castle, behind Town Hall, Fort, Bombay and the bags sheeting, in P.M. & E. Group, Grain Depot, Mazagon.

Tenders for the above should be submitted to the undersigned up to 12 noon on MONDAY the 5th December, 1921, quoting rates per 100 lbs. for tobacco and rate per 100 for bags coffee and sheeting, stating the quality of each, the tenderer is prepared to purchase. The rate quoted for tobacco should exclude the Customs duty which the successive tenderer will have to pay before removal.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent of the value of the quantities tendered for.

The right to decline any or all the tenders is reserved.

Offers will hold good for one month.

(Sd.) P. G. WALSH, Captain,
for O. C. Dett: "A" Sy: Depot
Coy. Bombay.

Bombay Castle,
behind Town Hall,
Fort, Bombay,
26th Nov. 1921.
T A C11458

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VALLABHDAS DOSSABHAI, HARIDAS KALLIANJI and JIVANDAS HANSRAJ, who were partners in the firm of Thakkar Jairam Hari (Ganeshwadi, Mulji Jetha Market) have retired from the said firm, the 1st two as from the 1st of Kartak Sud, Samvat 1976, and the last as from the 1st of Kartik. Sud, Samvat 1978. Notice is hereby also given that Laxmidas Hansraj who was in the employ of the said firm of Thakker Jairam Hari at its Head Office, has left the said firm from the 1st of Kartak Sud, 1976. Any person or persons dealing or having dealt in any manner with the said persons as from the said respective dates shall do or have done so on his or their own responsibility. The said firm of Thakker Jairam Hari has its Head Office at Ganeshwadi, Bombay, and three branches only the first at Ahmednagar under the name and style of Thakker Jairam Hari, the second in Laxmidas Khimji Market, Bombay, in the name and style of Mathuradas Devidas, and the third in the Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay, in the name and style of N. Devidas. The said firm of Thakker Jairam Hari has nothing to do with any business carried on in any other name or at any other place and are not responsible for any such business.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1921.
MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Thakker Jairam Hari, a firm.
C11470

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI ESMAIL HAJI AHMED has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand, into or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of transfer, inheritance, maintenance, residence, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, licence, charge, trust, use, share, partition, easement or otherwise, howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at the Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with a tin-shed standing thereon, situate at Panjrapole Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2054 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2490, New No. 9514, Old Survey No. 1621 and New Survey No. 1015, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6321 and Street No. 97 C 65, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Suleman Dudhwalla, on or towards the West by the property of Haji Cassam Haji Jusub, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the Panjrapole Street, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendors.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1921.
PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11469

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

WE have DISMISSED VORA ABDEALI SAMSUDIN from our service. The public are hereby warned not to make any sort of business with him in our name.
R2075 MOTILAL MONDAS & Co.

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO., Solicitors and Notaries Public, have REMOVED to
EWART HOUSE,
Tamarind Lane.
(2nd Floor).
C11463

## AUCTION SALE.

### BENNETT & CO

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT PEDDAR ROAD FACING THE SEA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Purshotamrai and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY the 4th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the following

All that piece or parcel of freehold land together with the messuage, tenement or buildings standing thereon situate at and fronting on the Eastern side of Pedder Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement one thousand five hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector under some of the following numbers that is to say Old No. 616, New No. 2861, Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey No. 7095, 7113 and 7119, and bounded on the East by a public passage called Goswami on the West by the Padder Road on the North by the Bungalow of Dinshaw Nowroji Captain and on the South by the Bungalow of Shamji Akhai and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3465 (3) and Street Nos. 45, 47.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Purshotamrai and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor at Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT NOWROJI HILL AND SANDHURST ROAD EAST ESTATES.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, 19th December, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on Plot 114, the following plots for a period of 999 years.

LOT NO. 1.—A valuable building site known as Plot No. 114, Sandhurst Road, East Estate, having a frontage of about 67 feet to Sandhurst Road and a similar frontage to a proposed road in the rear and containing an area of about 819 square yards.

LOT NO. 2.—A very valuable corner site known as Plot No. 115, Sandhurst Road, East Estate, situate at the junction of Sandhurst and Chinch Bandar Roads having long frontage to three roads and containing an area of about 1078 square yards.

LOT NO. 3.—A valuable corner plot known as plot No. 4 Nowroji Hill Estate, having a frontage of 75 feet to Chinch Bandar Road with a similar frontage to a road in the rear containing an area of about 776 square yards.

LOT NO. 4.—A similar plot known as Plot No. 5, Nowroji Hill Estate and containing an area of about 774 square yards.

LOT NO. 5.—An excellent building site known as Plot No. 6, Nowroji Hill Estate, having a frontage of 75 feet to Chinch Bandar Road and containing an area of about 767 square yards.

LOT NO. 6.—A valuable corner site known as plot No. 7 Nowroji Hill Estate having a frontage of 75 feet to Chinch Bandar Road and containing an area of about 757 square yards.

NOTE.—Plots 114 and 115 will be let subject to the Sandhurst Road buiding rules; on parts of these two plots godowns not exceeding 16 feet in height will be allowed. The main buildings may be carried to the full height allowed by the Municipal Act and the 63½ deg. rule.

On Plots 4, 5, 6 and 7 the level of the first floor of the main building must be 18 feet above road level and stone facing to that height will be required, the height of the main building will be regulated by the provisions of the Municipal Act and the 63½ deg rule. On the portions of the plans of the sites hatched in white, godowns only having a maximum height of 26 feet will be allowed.

Shops and godowns will be allowed to be built on these plots and nahnis will also be allowed in the rooms.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plans and agreements of the sale apply to the Board of Estate, Agent at Improvement Trust Office, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

### MESSRS MERCHANTS & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,
1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT DADAR NEAR KUMBHARWADA STREET.

Messrs. MERCHANT and Co. will, under the instructions from Messrs. Dikshit Maneklal and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Sitaram Raghunath Raiker, the Mortgagee, in pursuance of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 6th of July, 1918, made between the Mortgagee of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 7th of December, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Dadar, near Kumbharwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4981 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1459 and bounded on or towards the East by public passage, on or towards the West by Eknath Ganobas Oart, on or towards the North by the property of Narayan Shamji and on or towards the South by Abba Moraba's property and buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 3213 (3) and Street No. 677B and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars of sale apply to Messrs. Dikshit Maneklal and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their office No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MERCHANT & CO.
Bombay, 30th November, 1921.

## AUCTION SALE.

### MESSRS METHA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Rly Co., and in accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Rly. Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of cotton seeds, bags of rice, bags of jawari, bags of wheat, bags of linseeds, bags of orid, bags of dry chillies, bags of oil cakes, bags of sweeping grain, bags of grain, bags of dall, bags of toor, cases of brushes, case of loks, bags of dry cocoanuts, bales of P. P. cotton, wooden planks, case of bolts and nuts bdles of forms, bdles of gunny bags, empty wooden cases, bags of betalnuts, iron hand carts, bale of C. P. goods, bdles of coir matting, case of medicines, cask of grease, empty iron drums, case of acid, empty cylinders, bdles of jogree, bags of barri and bags of sugar, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT UMARKHADY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of November 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street, Fort by order of Messrs. Dharmsey Dadachanji and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr Bhagvji Gampat Raikar all the right, title and interest of the mortgagor Vasant Ramchandra Asavle in the undermentioned landed property.

All that right, title and interest of the mortgagor Vasant Ramchandra Asavle in that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Umerkhadi within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 750 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 3545 and 3546 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 7437 Street Nos. 24, 80, 82 and 91, which premises are bounded on the East by the house of Kondahori Rajranparin, on the West by the property known as the Kaku Shet Oart on the South by the property of Shanker Parnekar and on the North by the said Kaku Shet Oart and which said premises are now in the possession of the mortgagor and his father and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of the original birth certificate of the mortgagor referred to in the particulars, and condition of sale please apply to Messrs Dharmsey Dadachanji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at 103, Medows Street, Fort or to the undersigned

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers

### MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

AUCTION SALE of High Class Furniture by Devji Canji, Roberts and Wimbridge and by well-known makers, dining table, full-sized sideboard, crockery and glassware, etc., etc.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd December at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Showroom at No. 9, Dean Lane, very rich furniture, comprising of Dining Table, Dining Room Chairs, Sideboard and Dinner Waggon, Silk Tapestry lined Drawing Room Suite, Drawing Room Cabinet, Chesterfield, Sofas and Easy Chairs, Jardiniers, Fancy Writing Tables and Revolving Book Stands, Gramophone with Records, Glass Door Show Cases, Rich Carpets, Hatstand, Teapoys, Seasoned Wood Almirahs, Clothe Presses, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Iron and Wooden Single and Double Bedsteads and Marble Top Washing Tables, Rich Glassware, Crockeryware and Platedware, etc.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

MISTRY and CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, Nov. 30.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES OF COVERT COATINGS.

High Court Suit No. 2166 of 1921.

Messrs. L. and I. Rapaport ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Mahomed Hussam and Co. ..... Defendants.

By the order of Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for Messrs. L. and I. Rapaport, and on account and risk of the defendants Mahomed Hussam and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., according to the decree dated 1st September, 1921, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 5th December, 1921, at 3 p.m. at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

1 case Covert Coating No. 2120, 447½ yards, 54in.
1 case Covert Coating No. 2120, 400 yards, 54in.
1 case Covert Coating No. 2120, 421 yards, 54in.
1 case Covert Coating No. 2120, 418½ yards, 54in.
1 case Covert Coating No. 2120, 404 yards, 54in.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th November, 1921.

### MESSRS. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Medows Street, Fort, opposite the new Share Bazar.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE "F. N." MOTOR CAR.

Under instructions and by order of mortgagees concerned and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor concerned Messrs. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms in Medows Street, Fort, opposite The New Share Bazar, the following:—

One "F. N." [illegible] seater, 4 cylinders No. 1734 in working order.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and motor car taken delivery of within two days.

MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th November, 1921.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

# THE EXCELSIOR

**H. B. WARING Co.,**

**TO-NIGHT** Wednesday, 30th Nov. at 9-30 p. m.

Charles Klein's Famous Drama

**"FIND THE WOMAN"**

Played in U. S. A. as

**"THE THIRD DEGREE"**

oking at S. ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

**INEMATINEE AT 6-30 P.M.**

Breezy versatile

Hale Hamilton

in

**THE FOUR FLUSHER"**

# THE EMPIRE

**TO-DAY at 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.**

**ANITA STEWART**

IN

**"The Yellow Typhoon."**

# THE EMPRESS.

**To-day at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m.**

**CHARLIE CHAPLIN**

in

**"DOG'S LIFE"**

And a Stirring Drama.

"DREAM CHEATER"

**To-Night—and This Week!**

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present a superb Goldwyn Photo-drama

**"One of the Finest"**

Featuring the handsone popular Star

**TOM MOORE**

A Comedy in the Programme

**To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-15 p.m (S.T.)**

# WEST-END CINEMA.

(New Churney Road.)

**TO-NIGHT—AND THIS WEEK**

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers present a Superb Indian Production.

**"COPICHAND"**
**"COPICHAND"**
**"COPICHAND"**

A Drama full of gorgeous Oriental splendour.

A Comedy in the Programme.

**Four Shows To-day at**

**5-30, 7. 8-45 and 10 p.m S. T.**

# GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road)

THE CELEBRATED

**Bengal Sweets**

AND

**Confectionery**

IN BOMBAY

Special Rabri (Basuti) Rasogolla, Rajbhog, and Sandesh of Varieties.

**FOR RIGHT ROYAL TASTE**

*Many other choicest and palatable varieties.*

*No fresh recommendation needed.*

Catering undertaken for Evening Parties, At Homes, Dinners, Weddings etc.

We guarantee purity and freshness at moderate price.

THE

**Bengal Sweet-Meat Emporium.**

63, Sandhurst Road,

**Opp. Parekh's Hospital, BOMBAY.**

AMUSEMENTS.

**LADIES' MUSICAL CONCERT.**

## 'Sangit Sangh'

The musica concert by the Ladies of he 'Sangit Sangh' musical School which was to take place on the 1st December, 1921, wii take place on

THURSDAY, the 8th December, at 5 p. m. (S. T.)

AT THE

**GAIETY THEATRE.**

Tickets can be had from:—

"SANGIT SANGH"

Arya Bhuwan Sandhurst Road.

**SHOWING TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK**

THE ARRIVAL OF

**H R. H. The Prince of Wales**

THE ADDRESS BY THE

**Municipal Corporation of Bombay.**

**PROCESSION**

Through the Streets of Bombay.

**Scenes of Enthusiasm in the City.**

Gorgeous Decorations etc.

# West-end Cinema.

# IMPERIAL CINEMA.

**TO-NIGHT**

A Pathe serial

RUTH ROLAND

In

**"THE AVENGING ARROW"**

A swift lightning-speed serial of the West A drama of a fearless and brave American girl. She rides like a demon and fights like a tigress.

**SECOND WEEK THREE EPISODES**

Episode 3rd The hand of Treachery.
" 4th A life in jeopardy.
" 5th The message Stone.
" Pathe Gazette Latest News
PRINCE PISTACHIO
Boland comic.

**TIME—Daily 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m, Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m. Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.**

**Price as Usual**

**ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW**

# The Alexandra Cinema

At the request of our patrons who were not able to see this fine photo-play last week, we repeat

**BURNT WINGS**

All the powerful appeal of Bayard Veiller's great stage success "The Primrose Path" is brought out in its screen adaptation.

**BURNT WINGS**

Featuring Frank Mayo, Josephine Hill and Betty Blythe

**A HEART THROB PHOTO-DRAMA**

Her husband was sick. He needed food and medicine. They were penniless. But there is always money for a pretty girl in Paris. Was she justfied Judge for yousself in

**BURNT WINGS**

**Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.**

# The Alexandra Cinema

**BELLASIS ROAD**
A FEW PACES FROM
**THE PARSI STATUE**
**BOMBAY.**

AMUSEMENTS.

THE

# MAJESTIC CINEMA

GIRGAUM, TRAM TERMINUS

**MIRABAI**

**The Kohinoor Photo-Drama.**

An episode from the history Mewar in Rajputana. The life story of one of the greatest devotee of Sree Krishna the immortal poetess of India, whose songs are in every body's mouth from Kashmir to cape Komorin.

**MIRABAI**

A historical photo drama depicting scenes of love intrigue crime and Mira's stubborn fight against unrighteousness. replete with Brilliant Photographic Effect

**Shows at :—5-15; 7, 8-45, and 10-30.**

**POPULAR PRICES.**

# WORDS OF WARNING.

Many people take insufficient heed of a slight headache, a failing appetite, frequent biliousness an undue weariness of the body a state of flatulence or a condition of constipation. They think they will "soon be all right"—that these slight ailments will soon pass off." This is not wise and prudent policy. should be an urgent matter with everybody to cure dyspeptic troubles in the earliest stages Little ailments—so-called—often have an unexpected way of developing into serious illnesses. It is necessary therefore, to check them at once. Nor is this difficult. Such disturbance of the digestive system as results from sluggish liver and kidneys, from torpid bowels, from a stomach lacking tone, is effectively corrected by the use of that reliable remedy—

# BEECHAM'S PILLS

*Prepared only by*

**THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens Lanc.**

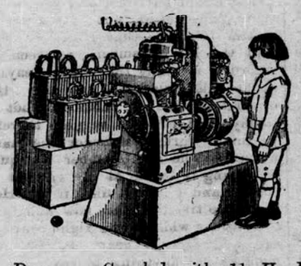
*Sold everywhere*

**in boxes, price, As. 8. 12. & Rs. 2.**

**30 ELECTRIC LIGHTS:**

**LALLEY LIGHTING SET.**

**FOR HOMES AND BUNGALOWS, ETC.**



Dynamo Coupled with 1½ H. P. Engine, fitted with H. T. Magneto, and with 32 Volt Storage Battery. An opportunity to have Electricty in your house. Write for particulars.

**Rs. 1400-0 COMPLETE.**

Without Storage Battery:

**Rs. 1300-0 ONLY.**

A MOST SATISFACTORY SET FOR INDIA!

# THE SUPPAT MOTOR Co.,

Lamington Road. BOMBAY,

Telep. No. 6006. (opp. N. Powell & Co.)

Telegram: AUTOMOTIVE.

# THE WEATHER.

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**

**GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.**

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in | | 29.257 |
| Temperature of Air .. .. | degrees. | 79 3 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer .. | ,, | 70.3 |
| Dew Point .. .. .. | ,, | 66 0 |
| Relative humidity of Air .. | ,, | 0 646 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10).. .. .. | .. ,, | 0.0 |
| Maximum temperature of Air .. | .. ,, | 86.7 |
| Minimum do do .. .. | .. ,, | 72 7 |
| General direction of Wind } from midnight to midnight } | ENE,E,WNW. | |
| Movement of Wind do. | miles | 136 |

**SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.**

HIGH WATER.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Stil. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Sun. .. | 4th Dec. .. | m 2 3 | 27 10 |
| | | 2 0a | 24 11 |
| Mon. .. | 5th ,, .. | m 2 36 | 27 2 |
| | | 2 42a | 24 4 |

LOW WATER.

| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean Time. | Depth on Still. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | h. m. | ft. in |
| Sun. .. | 4th Dec. .. | m 8 15 | 19 7 |
| | | 7 39a | 18 0 |
| Mon. .. | 5th ,, .. | m 8 58 | 19 1 |
| | | 8 17a | 18 1 |

**DAILY WEATHER REPORT.**

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 29th November, 1921, giving data for the proceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is slightly higher than usual at Ambala where day temperature is in defect. Night temperature is above the average at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies continue clear and temperature is normal except for a defect at Jhansi during night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect in Upper Sind. Day temperature is in excess at Karachi and Bikaner; night temperature is slightly above the average at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies remain clear and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature is almost normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is below the average at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in north Hyderabad and at Ahmednagar. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Colombo reports 0.14in. of rain and skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south of the Peninsula. The sea remains moderate on the south Madras coast and at Colombo. Fine weather with clear skies prevails over the rest of the reporting area.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to continue except in the extreme south.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 28th November, 1921:—

The monsoon has weakened and has given only a few falls of rain in south-east Madras. Pamban reports three-quarters of an inch The western disturbance is slightly more marked.

**OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, 29th OF NOV. 1921.**

| Station | Maximum of past 24 hours. | Minimum of past 24 hours. | Temp. at 8h | Humidity 8 hrs. | Rainfall Past 24 hours. | Total 1st Nov. to date | Departure since 1st Nov. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | | |
| Bushire .. .. | 79 | 60.5 | 89 | 0.18 | 7.17 | | +5.66 |
| Do. (28th) .. | 68 | 5 62.0 | 93 | 0.70 | 6.99 | | +5.56 |
| Jask .. .. | 89.3 | 62.2 | 82 | .. | 2.88 | | +2.59 |
| Muskat .. .. | 81.4 | 73.2 | 77 | .. | 0.98 | | +0.60 |
| Do. ( ) .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | | .. |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | | |
| Multan .. | 80.7 | 54.1 | 71 | .. | 0 | | —0.08 |
| Rawalpindi .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | | —0.08 |
| Lahore .. .. | 74.6 | 47.0 | 89 | .. | 0 | | —0.02 |
| Hissar .. .. | 79.0 | 46.7 | 69 | .. | 0 | | —0.29 |
| Ambala .. .. | 76.6 | 44.5 | 70 | .. | 0 | | —0.13 |
| Delhi .. .. | 76.4 | .. | 59 | .. | 0 | | —0.14 |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | | |
| Agra .. .. | 79.6 | 51.6 | 65 | .. | 0 | | —0.38 |
| Mainpuri .. .. | 80.2 | 48.1 | 74 | .. | 0 | | —0.36 |
| Jhansi .. .. | 82.6 | 50.2 | 81 | .. | 0 | | —0.04 |
| Cawnpore .. .. | 78.1 | 50.9 | 81 | .. | 0.08 | | —0.05 |
| Allahabad .. .. | 91.0 | 50.8 | 73 | .. | 0 | | —0.18 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad .. | 79.3 | 51.0 | 43 | .. | 0 | | —0.08 |
| Karach .. .. | 84.7 | 64.1 | 63 | .. | 0 | | —0.21 |
| Ajmer .. .. | 81.2 | 47.4 | 61 | .. | 0 | | —0.09 |
| Jaipur .. .. | 81.3 | 51.3 | 48 | .. | 0 | | —0.01 |
| Kotah .. .. | 84.8 | 53.4 | 55 | .. | 0 | | —0.23 |
| Mount Abu .. | 72.0 | 54.9 | 39 | .. | 0 | | —0.21 |
| GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | | |
| Bhuj .. .. | 88.6 | 55.8 | 50 | .. | 0 | | —0.09 |
| Dwarka .. .. | 89.9 | 66.5 | 70 | .. | 0 | | —0.01 |
| Veraval .. .. | 88.9 | 68.0 | 45 | .. | 0 | | —0.23 |
| Rajkot .. .. | 90.8 | 57.7 | 41 | .. | 0 | | —2.21 |
| Bhavnagar Para .. | 89.8 | 57.4 | 42 | .. | 0 | | —0.16 |
| Surat .. .. | 91.3 | 63.6 | 54 | .. | 0 | | —9.22 |
| Ahmedabad .. | 88.2 | 62.9 | 39 | .. | 0 | | —0.13 |
| Deesa .. .. | 90.9 | 53.0 | 47 | .. | 0 | | —0.11 |
| Neemuch .. .. | 81.5 | 51.0 | 51 | .. | 0 | | —0.16 |
| Indore .. .. | 83.1 | 50.6 | 64 | .. | 0 | | —0.41 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES | | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore .. | 77.7 | 45.8 | 62 | .. | 0 | | —0.52 |
| Saugor .. .. | 82.0 | 54.8 | 41 | .. | 0 | | —0.48 |
| Hoshangabad .. | 82.7 | 50.6 | 61 | .. | 0 | | —0.56 |
| Khandwa .. .. | 85.5 | 50.7 | 50 | .. | 0 | | —0.49 |
| Akola .. .. | 87.2 | 52.7 | 43 | × | 0 | | —0.44 |
| Amraoti .. .. | 85.2 | 58.0 | 37 | × | 0 | | —0.53 |
| Nagpur .. .. | 83.6 | 52.6 | 40 | × | 0 | | —0.70 |
| Chanda .. .. | 83.5 | 52.0 | 63 | × | 0 | | —0.71 |
| Raipur .. .. | 79.9 | 55.1 | 53 | .. | 0 | | —0.39 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | | |
| Bombay .. .. | 86.7 | 70.5 | 75 | .. | .. | | —0.44 |
| Ratnagiri .. .. | 89.5 | 67.4 | 43 | .. | 0.39 | | —0.34 |
| Marmugao .. | 83.0 | 70.2 | 67 | .. | 1.34 | | +0.35 |
| Karwar .. .. | 90.7 | 68.4 | 85 | .. | 1.09 | | —0.63 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | | |
| Malegaon .. .. | 88.3 | 53.2 | 44 | .. | 0 | | —0.59 |
| Ahmednagar .. | 85.3 | 50.5 | 34 | .. | 0.01 | | —0.61 |
| Poona .. .. | 86.9 | 53.5 | 57 | .. | 0.10 | | —0.77 |
| Sholapur .. .. | 86.0 | 61.5 | 57 | .. | 6.25 | | +5.38 |
| Bijapur .. .. | 82.7 | 60.3 | 64 | .. | 2.80 | | +1.95 |
| Belgaum .. .. | 81.9 | 57.5 | 54 | .. | 5.03 | | +3.83 |
| Aurangabad .. | 86.6 | 56.1 | 36 | .. | .. | | —0.03 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | 83.9 | 54.0 | 54 | .. | 0.79 | | +0.18 |
| Hyderabad .. | 81.0 | 58.2 | 65 | .. | 1.54 | | +0.72 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | | |
| Mangalore .. | 92.6 | 72.1 | 60 | .. | 1.21 | | —1.61 |
| Calicut .. .. | 88.8 | 74.1 | 83 | .. | 4.58 | | —0.15 |
| Cochin .. .. | 91.7 | 75.8 | 67 | .. | 3.07 | | —3.01 |
| Colombo .. .. | 88.7 | 73.4 | 91 | 0.14 | 3.54 | | —9.00 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam .. | 83.1 | 65.0 | 71 | .. | 3.25 | | —1.85 |
| Bellary .. .. | 85.5 | 62.2 | 77 | .. | 3.62 | | +1.61 |
| Cuddapah .. .. | 87.0 | 64.3 | 72 | .. | 2.49 | | —0.89 |
| Madras .. .. | 85.6 | 67.6 | 64 | .. | 4.18 | | —6.86 |
| Bangalore .. .. | 80.3 | 58.8 | 71 | .. | 4.28 | | +1.64 |
| Coimbatore .. .. | 86.9 | 68.3 | 65 | .. | 4.27 | | +0.91 |
| Trichinopoly .. | 89.8 | 71.4 | 63 | .. | 1.80 | | —3.10 |
| Negapatam .. | 82.7 | 72.2 | 64 | .. | 4.47 | | —10.85 |

# SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

LOCATION:

**BORI BUNDER—MAIDAN**

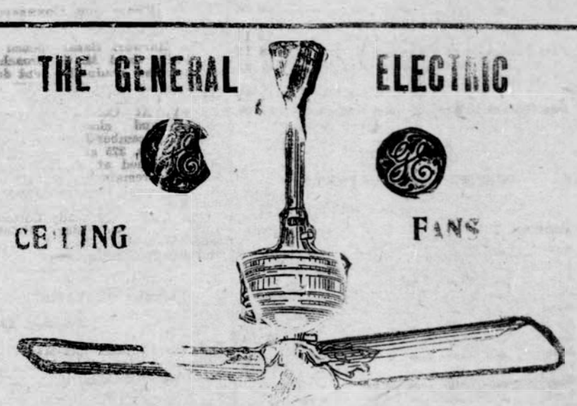
Grand Change of Programme Short stay.

**TWO SHOWS DAILY.**

**1st at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.)** **2nd 9-30 p m. (S. T.)**

T. G. SHELLAR, *Proprietor* B. G. SATHE, *Manager.*

# THE GENERAL ELECTRIC



CEILING FANS

Complete with 3 curved alluminum Blades, Down Rods, Canopies, and Speed Regulators, etc., 220/250 Volts.....Rs. 200 each.

Special Price for quantities.

*Apply:*—**THE INDIAN ENGINEERING Co.**

16, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

# The Hind Tank Mfg. Company

**Manufacturer of Tanks, Chimneys, Boilers, etc**

We are the best manufacturer of

Storage Water Tanks (square or round) Chimneys, Trusses Water Sprinkling and Night Soil Carts Dustbins, Ornamental and Colapsible Gates, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Railings and Gates. Oil Tanks a speciality

Our work will give entire satisfaction to our clients

We Invite Government Railways, Municipalities and others for a trial order.

Folkland Road, 2nd Cross Lane, Bombay

**GANGADAS DAYABHAI PLUMBER**

*SOLE AGENT*

A BOON TO THE MOTORISTS.

# The King Motor Taxi-Cab Co.

**AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS AND SPECIALISTS.**

**Direct Importers of Motor accessories and spare parts. Dealers in all makes of tyres, tubes, lubricating oil, etc. Repairs and overhauling of Motor Cars under expert supervision. Motor Cars on hire, bought and sold on commission**

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*Sole Proprietor,*
**D. E. DIGHE.**
**BOMBAY 4.**

*Work-Shop,*
**Sandhurst-Bridge.**

# Fielding and Platt, Ltd.

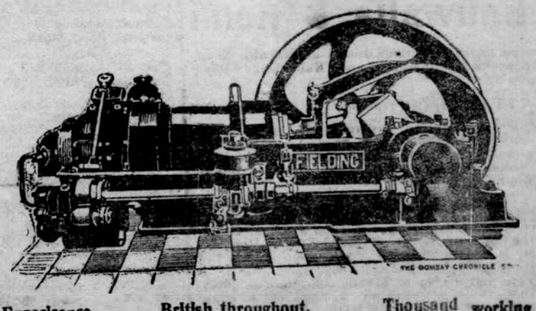
SEMI-DIESEL

**Crude Oil Engines and Suction Gas Plants**

NO WATER INJECTION

**SAFE SIMPLE RELIABLE ECONOMICAL.**

**USE SAMI-DIESEL ENGINES**




**40 Years' Experience** **British throughout.** **Thousand working**

**STOCKS HELD Moolji Haridas & Co.,**

Agents for the Bombay Presidency Rajputana, Sind, Baluchistan Punjab, Central and United Provinces.

Post Box, No. 135, Carnac Bunder, BOMBAY

# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, 25th Nov. 1921.

| | | Sales. |
|---|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | | 6,000 |
| " " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | | — |
| " " Sales of East Indian | | 10 |
| " " Imports | | — |
| EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :— | | |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Spot. | | 12 04 |
| " " | | 40 50 |
| New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) | Jan. | 18 18 |
| | March | 18 12 |
| | May | 17 82 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. | Jan. | 17 63 |
| | May | 17 47 |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 25th Nov. 1921.

| Months. | To-days Price |
|---|---|
| Nov. | .. |
| Dec. | .. |
| Jan. | 11 46 |
| Feb. | — |
| Mar. | 11 36 |
| April | .. |
| May | 11 34 |
| June | — |
| July | 11 13 |
| Aug. | .. |
| Sept. | .. |
| Oct. | .. |

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 25th Nov. 1911.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| November | 11 45 |
| December | 11 39 |
| January | 11 37 |
| February | 11 34 |
| March | 11 27 |
| April | 11 24 |
| May | 11 20 |
| June | 11 15 |
| July | 11 10 |
| August | 10 90 |
| September | 10 67 |
| Oct. | 10 46 |

Tone :—Steady.

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 25th Nov. 1921

| Months | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| Nov. | 19 80 |
| Dec. | 19 55 |
| Jan. | 19 50 |
| February | 19 70 |
| March | 19 85 |
| April | 19 90 |
| May | 19 95 |
| June | 19 95 |
| July | 20 00 |

### MANCHESTER MARKET.

Cloth :—Disappointin light request.
Yarns :—Irregular.

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 25th Nov 1921.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal, Good | | 7 90 |
| " " Fully Good | | 8 40 |
| " " Fine | | 8 65 |
| M. G. N. I Oomra, Good | | 8 75 |
| " " Fully Good | | 9 25 |
| " " Fine | | 9 75 |
| M. G. Broach, Good | | 9 55 |
| " " Fully Good | | 10 05 |
| " " Fine | | 10 55 |
| M. G. Scinde, Good, | | 7 80 |
| " " Fully Good | | 8 30 |
| " " Fine | | 8 55 |

### AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 28th Nov. 1921

| | Months. | To-day's Prices. |
|---|---|---|
| Future at New York | Jan. | 17 65 |
| | Mar. | 17 60 |
| | May | 17 32 |
| | July | 16 85 |

Liverpool, 28th Nov. 1921.

| | Months. | To-day's Prices. |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Delivvery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool. | Jan. | 10 67 |
| | Mar | 10 52 |
| | May. | 10 47 |
| | July | 10 40 |

It goes without saying that

**Ballwalla & Homi**

who have their Show-rooms at Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway, and Kalbadevi Road, are the

LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.

Enterprize and progress are their watchwords and if you are in need of anything the newest, te latest in the Spectacle Line, you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated. Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA & HOMI the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.


London, 28th Nov. 1921.

| | |
|---|---|
| Telegraphic Trans'fers | 1/4 3/16 Quiet |
| Bar Gold | 5/3 0 Quiet |
| Bar Silver Spot | 37 3/4 Steady |

### MONEY MARKET.

London, 25th Nov. 1921.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rentes 3 p/c. | 54 1/4 |
| Bar Silver Spot | 37 3 8 |
| " 2 months hence | 37 3/8 |
| Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet. | |
| Bar Gold (per oz.) | — |
| Interest day to day loans | 3 1/4 |
| " 7 day market loans | 3 1/2 |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. since 3rd instant. | |

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Nov. 29.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 440 and gradually went down till Rs. 435. It then advanced to Rs. 437 which was the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 437. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 436 and closed at Rs. 438. Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 376 and was Rs. 375 at 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 379 and after touching Rs. 376 remained Rs. 377 at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 303 nominal

Our market for ready Cotton maintained a quiet feeling yesterday. About 3000 bals. are reported to have been bought by Exporters and local millwalas.

### CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1921

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April-May | 438 |
| Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan. | 304 |
| Fine Oomras Dec.-Jan. | 376 |
| Do. March | 378 |

### COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1921.

| | |
|---|---|
| F. G. Broach April-May | 439 |
| Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan. | 303 |
| Fine Oomras Dec.-Jan. | 374 |
| Do. March | 377 |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 28th Nov. 1921.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 6027 Bs. |
| Wheat | 3781 Cwt. |
| Linseed | 201 " |
| Rapeseed | 44 " |
| Gingellyseed | 4283 " |
| Popyseed | Nil |
| Groundnuts | 349 " |
| Castorseed | Nil |
| Rice | 14418 " |
| Myrabollams | Nil |
| Cottonseed | 15129 " |
| Mowrasced | Nil |
| Gram | 992 " |
| Jowar | 712 " |
| Masur | Nil " |
| Barley | Nil " |
| Bajre | 6686 " |
| Coal | 1280 Tons |

### BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3-30 p. m. Bombay, 29th Nov 1921.

| | Market Rates |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1-3 15/16 |
| Bank Demand | 1-3 31/32 |
| Doc. Acceptaner 3 m/s | 1-4 1/4 |
| Fcs. Demand | 370 |
| American Dollars | 377 |
| Hongkong Dollars | 205 |
| Shanghai | 294 |
| Japan | 179 |
| Singapore | 174 |

Market :—Steady.

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and seeds daily Quotations

6-0 p. m. 29th Nov. 1921.

| Ready. | Bazaar Terms Rs. | a | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 85 | 0 | 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 | 83 | 0 | 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bengla | 87 | 0 | 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 10 | 12 | 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 | 72 | 0 | 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 | 70 | 0 | 0 |
| Teelseed, Black | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| Poppyseed, White | 13 | 4 | 0 |
| Groundnuts | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| Jawa | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Mowrasced | 52 | 0 | 0 |
| Castorseeds | 47 | 0 | 0 |

| Forward | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat April-May | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| Linseed May | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| Cotton Seeds Ready | 5 | 2 | 0 |

| Ready. Rail Delivery. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 12 | 4 | 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-50 | 12 | 2 | 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 11 | 4 | 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-12 | 14 | 10 | 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 | .. | .. | |
| Teelseed, Black | .. | .. | |
| Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 | .. | .. | |
| Poppyseed, White | 14 | 4 | 0 |
| Groundnuts | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Jawa | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Mowrasced | .. | .. | |
| Castorseeds | 9 | 10 | 0 |
| Cottonseeds Ready | 38 | 0 | 0 |

### MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Nov. 29.

Bars Gold read Rs. 29-5-6.
Bars Gold forward 29-5-0.
Bars silver ready 96-11-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement 96-8-0.
Bars silver 2nd settlement 96-2-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 29/32.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/3 15/16.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/4 3/8.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 31/32.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/4.
Tone of Exchange Quiet Uncertain.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 377.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 398.
On Paris Bank's buying D D 388.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 180.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 173.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D 205.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D 294.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D 174.
On New York Bank's selling D D 377.
London Gold ready s. 103.
London Silver ready d. 27-12.
London Silver forward d. 27-14.
Tone of silver quiet steady. India and China bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange Dollars 3.99.
French Exchange Frcs. 57.30.
Italian Exchange 97.78.
Swiss Exchange 21.00.
Belgium Exchange 60.00.
German Exchange Mrks. 10.90.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 60.
5 per cent War Loan 85.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/10.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 101/6.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 101/6.
6 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 104/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 69.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 97.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 69.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 97.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 69.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2750, Alliance 370, Apollo 122/8, By. Cotton 1425, By. Dyeing 1715, Bradbury 1200 x.d., Century 1020, Cent. India 4705, Colaba Land 2760, Coorla 8200, Crescent 667/8, Currimbhoy 1760, David 1615, Edw. Sassoon 730, Fazulbhoy 1730, Finlay 1802/8, Gokak 270, Ind. Bleaching 225, Ind. Malwa 717/8, Jamshed Mfg. 590, Kastoorchand 1480, Kohinoor 3555, Laxmi Cotton 5100, Mathuradas 1100, Meyer Sassoon 430, New Great 1335, New City 940, Pabani 1190, Pearls 1320, Phoenix 1152/8, Premier 225, Shapurji 453/12, Simplex 1010, Standard 2650, Swan 1490, Swadeshi 4730, Tata Mill 1640, Vishnu Cotton 2200.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 745, B. Burma 505, B. Burma N. I.140 xr B. Tramway 132/8, B. Flour 1600, B. Steam 272/8 x.d., Bundi cement 42, Ind. Cement 315 x.d., Katni Ord 275, Katni Defd. 1420, Tata Iron Ord 82/8, Tata Iron Defd. 300, Tata Iron N. Ord 72/8, Tata Iron N. Defd 240, Tata Hydro 850, Tata Oil 90.

## LUCKNOW AMAN SABHA.

### RESIGNATION OF LIBERALS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 28.

The resignations of the prominent members of the Liberal party as office-bearers of Aman Sabha were accepted by the Executive Committee of the Sabha. Syed Wazir Hussain has been elected President of the Sabha.

## WEEKLY HEALTH RETURN.

The total mortality of the city during the week ending Nov. 26, 866 was 76 more than in the preceding week, the death-rate registered was 45.96. The figures for the 48th week of 1920 were mortality 808 an death-rate 42,89 and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1916-20) were mortality 654 and death-rate 37,72.

The above rate is calculated on the Census population for 1911. Calculated on the Census population for 1921, the death-rate in the 48th week would have been 38,21.

The number of death from Influenza during the week was 7 and that from diseases of the Respiratory system 299 against 5 and 285 respectively in the preseding week. Five notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia were received during the week. Of the total death, 178 were among infants under one year of age, 45 death occured among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City.

Cholera, Small-pox and Plague were absent during the week.

The number of live births registered during the week was 361 against 440 in the 48th week of 1919 and 485 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1916-20).

## "AN EXPLANATION."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In reply to "A Bene-Israel" in your issue of the 25th November I shall thank you to kindly publish in your columns the following for the better information of your readers and especially your correspondent.

As to why "A Bene-Israel" seemed to be put out I fail to understand; for, it is clear from his confession that the "Bene-Israelites are socially quite separate from us, and they regard themselves as Domiciled Indians." We understand what is meant by terms "Domiciled European or Anglo-Indian," but we cannot understand what is meant by "Domiciled Indian."

Yehoodie is a general term for a Jew, whether he be an English, American, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian or Kamchatakin Jew, and as such he is distinct from a Bene-Isralite.

Your correspondent's knowledge of the Mesopotamian Jews is rather antiquated; for, they are no longer Turkish subjects, but subjects of His Majesty The King of Iraq.—Yours, etc.

"A JEW."

A Calicut message of November 28 states: A communique says that a detachment of 2/9th Gurkhas from Perintalmanna operated against Pulmanthel killing ten and capturing ten rebels. Many rebels escaping from there have collected in Nilamour area. Further surrenders are occurring about Kottalal.

The Secretary of the Howrah District Congress Committee who was recently arrested has been discharged by the District Magistrate on his having tendered an apology and given assurance of not participating in future political agitations.

## THE PUNJAB PRISONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Viceroy has ordered as a measure of clemency the release of 20 out of the remaining 86 prisoners convicted during the Punjab Martial Law regime. It is stated that the Viceroy having gone into the 86 cases found no reason to alter the view taken of those cases by the Committee of High Court Judges appointed by him in that behalf, but he deemed it necessary to give effect to his prerogative of extending clemency. But if clemency was at all to be extended why should it have been so miserly and be partial to only 20?

The view, we presume, of the Judges as well as of the Viceroy about the judicial aspect of the cases was arrived at on perhaps the evidence embodied in the official records submitted to them. They were decidedly one-sided in their nature, and the result must obviously be in no way otherwise. But if they had availed themselves of the non-official version of the events in the Punjab and the findings of the non-official enquiry undertaken by the Congress Sub-Committee, there are chances that the decision would have been otherwise. The Martial Law Tribunals then tried and decided cases summarily and the victims were not allowed the opportunity of being defended by Counsel of their own choice with the result of an adverse judgment against them.

It seems that the Congress Sub-Committee of Enquiry on the Punjab Disturbances erred in their judgment in refusing to lead evidence before the Hunter Committee under circumstances which were thought to be humiliating. However, they should have submitted their evidence under protest and allowed it to be exposed to the searchlight of cross-examination, with a view to the evidence forming part of official records.

However, it is no use crying over spilt milk. The Viceroy, can still mend matters if he but wills. He should not rely solely on the Official records which are necessarily based upon one-sided evidence. The report of the Congress Committee, though non-official in character, cannot be unceremoniously dismissed. It is compiled by men of unimpeachable character and responsible leaders in whom people have confidence. Such a report should deserve better treatment at the hands of Lord Reading. We admit that it may not be a strictly legal procedure for the ex-Chief Justice of England to adopt. But it is not so much on legal grounds that we are urging the Viceroy to take up the question as on considerations of justice. We therefore appeal to Lord Reading to make use of the Congress Sub-Committee's Report in arriving at proper solution of the matter.

But supposing there is nothing in the Report of the Congress to alter the decision of the Viceroy in regard to the cases of the unfortunate 66, can he not be more generous in his attitude towards them? Law has been sufficiently vindicated, in as much as the prisoners have served their sentences for two years. Let it not be vindictive. Will he not, therefore, as the representative of his Majesty extend pardon to the remaining 66 at a time when we have amongst us the Royal Visitor in the person of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. RAO.

## MEMBERS "THREE PARTS DRUNK."

### LABOUR M. P.'S ALLEGED PICTURE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on Nov. 7. Sir John Rees (C. U.—Nottingham), raising a question of privilege, said the hon. member for West Rhondda (Mr. W. John) was reported to have stated, as lately as Sunday afternoon, that he should like to take Rhondda miners to the House of Commons to see wealthy landlords coming up from the dining-rooms three-parts drunk, some of them unable to stand, and others who had to hold on to their chairs in order to speak in the House of Commons. (Laughter.) "I see nothing ludicrous in this," said Sir John, amidst cheers.

The Speaker: It is a serious matter, and I must ask the hon. member to address me, and not the other members.

Sir J. Rees: I apologise. That was provoked by some laughter. I wish to ask you whether such a gross breach of privilege, making such scandalous and unauthorised charges against his brother members, can be permitted to pass unrebuked and unpunished by the Chair on behalf of the House when made by an hon. member concerning his colleagues?

The Speaker: This paper has only been put into my hands since I came into the Chair, and I have not had time to do more than glance at it, but it is so serious a matter (cheers)—that I can hardly believe that the hon. member has been correctly recorded in what the paper says he said about his colleagues in this House. I understand the hon. member is not available to-day, and I would suggest therefore that we might further consider the matter to-morrow. The hon. member was quite right in raising it to me at the earliest opportunity, and I should like, if the House will grant me time between now and to-morrow, to consider what is the right course to pursue, and also to hear whether the hon. member has anything to say.

Mr. Clynes (Leader of the Labour party): I may, I hope, be allowed to the say that I conclude my hon. friend (Mr. John) has not had notice of any intention to raise this question, otherwise I am certain he would have been here. If my hon. friend has been correctly reported, I am quite confident that, in view of the gravity of that statement attributed to him, he will immediately see his way to make amends.—The "Manchester Guardian."

The Committe of Enquiry into the Shwedagon Pagoda fracas opened sitting at the Secretariat, Rangoon, on the 28th instant, when the Pagoda trustees were examined. The Chairman intimated that the witnesses would be protected if necessary.—(A. P.).

## ALL-INDIA AMAETUR ATHLETICS.

The eight All-India open Amateur Athletic Sports meeting will take place on Friday and Saturday, December 2nd and 3rd, commencing at 3 p.m., each day, athletes from all over India will compete on the Oval Ground for the Championship and other Challenge Cups offered by the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association.

This meeting has grown to be the most popular meeting in India. It is, we venture to say, the only really open amateur Athletic sports in India.

The meeting this year will be under the Directorship of the Bombay Association's Physical Director Mr. Philip H. C. Constable, who is just recently out from England. Messrs. G. Pettitt, J. McGrath, N. George, A. S. White, H. A. Rickwood, D. Munro and many of the old Officials will be in charge of the Sports. So, we can be assured of a tip top meeting.

About 120 individual competitors have registered their names, and about 230 entries have been received.

On Friday the following events will be run off:—

Heats of the 100 yards Handicap.
" " 100 yards Flat.
" " 440 yards.
" " ½ mile Relay.
" " 2 mile Cycle.
and the Marathon race.

10 Mile Marathon Race and new course.—Twenty entries have been received for the Marathon. Those witnessing the sports will have the privilege of seeing both the Start and the Finish this year as the Committee have decided to run a full 10 mile course commencing with a quarter-mile on the track, out along the Queen's Road, along Chowpatty, up the Siri Road to the ridge, turn to right along Gibbs Road past the Towers of Silence to Kemp Corner, turn to left along the Gwalior Tank Road and Warden Road past Mahaluxmi Battery to Peddar Road *home*, along Peddar Road to Kemp's Corner, Hughes Road, Queens Road and finish with quarter-mile on the Track.

The start for the Marathon Race will be at 5 p.m., and the 1st men are expected to return about 5-55 p.m.

Twenty-six men are out for the 100 yards Handicap and twenty-seven for the 100 yards Flat race.

Thereare eighteen competitors in the ½ mile and twenty-six for the mile, so some good racing should result.

As in previous years practically all parts of India are represented in the Sports.

The following are sending down teams to compete: Beds. and Herts, 3rd K.R.R., 1st A. and S. R.W.K., the K.S.L.I., and others. Many of the old Champions are expected to turn out. C. K. Naidu has entered for the Hurdles and Jumps. L. C. Smith I.M.D., has entered for the short distances. Goddard and Powell are notable old runners and prize winners in these sports. Perkins and Sharp of the Beds, and Herts. Regiment are down with their team. In the Marathon, Jones, Luyer and Lt. Green are notable entries.

All arrangements for the sports are well in hand, and both the Friday and Saturday meeting should prove red letter days in the annals of Bombay Track Athletics.

The whole of the West side of the Oval Ground will be enclosed and seting accommodation provided for all those who wish to wittiness the sports in comfort.

Tickets admitting to both days can be obtained at all the Branches of the Association, or can be had at the ground.

## AN UNCONSCIOUS ADMISSION.

The "Patrika" writes:—

"Capital," the organ of the Turopean commercial community of Calcutta, is naturally perturbed by tht hartal. It says:—

"Here we had a complete "hartal" which paralysed business; there (at Bombay) they had riots accompanied by bloodshed and destruction of property. Of the two the former was the more humiliating to the decent citzen. The great majority of the Calcutta population was cowed by the Khilafat volunteers who took charge of the streets in delance of the helpless police ..... The people surrendered at discretion, but it was impossible for a careful observer not to notice that not only were they, for the most part, willing victims of new zoolum,' but also that they exulted in the discomfiture of the Sirkar. On the other hand the respectable middle-classes made not the slightest attempt to assert themselves against the ban on their liberty of action."

Thus it is admitted that the 'hartal' was "complete." And it is further admitted that for the most part the people were "willing victims" and the respectable middle-classes made not the slightest attempt 'to assert themselves against the ban on their liberty of action." In other words he 'hartal was spontaneous and the people acquiesced willingly. But the funniest part of the "Capital's admission is that the Calcutta 'hartal' is more humiliating than that of Bombay inspite of the disturbances there. In other words, violence is less to be dreaded than non-violence. This is exactly what we have been saying. That the 'hartal' in Calcutta has been peaceful, that is, the people have spontaneously observed it, is the reason of so much panic.

## POLICE COURT.

### RIOTERS IN COURT.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector D. R. Parulker charged Mohmed Elias, Babu Rahimbux, Gokuldas Runchod and 48 others on the charge of rioting during the last disturbance at Falkland Road.

His Worship released all the accused on bails of Rs. 300 each except accused No. 2 (Gokuldas Runchod) who being a leader, was released on a bail of Rs. 1,000 and postponed the case till the 7th of December.

# HIGH COURT.

## WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

### IS BUSRAH A 'BRITISH POSSESION."

Re. Shalom Khemara.

(Before Mr. Justice Kanga.)

An interesting application was made on Saturday morning before his Lordship on behalf of one Shalom Khemara under Section 491 (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code as to why he should not be released from police custody, where he was detained under an order made by the Third Presidency Magistrate on the 19th instant, which order according to the petitioner's contention was illegal.

Mr. Jinnah appeared for the petitioner.

Sir Thomas Strangman, Advocate-General appeared for the complainant, Mr. A. J. haymond of E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Briefly the facts are that the petitioner is a resident of Busrah and had borrowed a sum of £10,000 from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. at Busrah. A bill of exchange was drawn by the latter firm in petitioner's name and he had to meet it in London. Owing to the failure of his agent and other difficulties the petitioner was not able to meet the bill. Consequently Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. were not paid. The petitioner came to Bombay on 16th November and saw Mr. A. J. Raymond in his office on that day and suggested a settlement. Nothing came out of that suggestion and Mr. haymond informed the police and got the petitioner arrested on a charge of Criminal Breach of Trust in respect of Rs. 1,75,000, committed at Busrah. Under Section 33 (G) of the Bombay City Police Act coupled with Section 4 of the Fugitive Offenders' Act, the police arrested the petitioner within 24 hours placed him before the Third Presidency Magistrate and asked for a remand for 14 days as inquiries were incomplete. The learned Magistrate granted the said remand for 14 days and ordered the petitioner to be detained in jail custody.

On behalf of the petitioner it was contended that the Fugitive Offenders' Act did not apply to this case as Busrah where the offence was alleged to have been committed was a foreign state and not a British dominion or possession.

The second point was that the Magistrate had no power to send a person detained under his order to jail custody. He ought to be kept in police custody.

As neither counsel appearing on either side were able to inform his Lordship whether Busrah is a British possession or not his Lordship postponed the matter till Tuesday next. Pending that his Lordship ordered the petitioner to be released on bail of Rs. 7,500 with one surety for the like amount.

The Whyte Committee opened sittings at Bassein on November 28th. On the journey their launch was stoned at Wakema but no one was hurt. Women with boycotting placards awaited the launch's arrival at Bassein and distributed leaflets reading "Submitting to be snapshotted."—(A. P.).


EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

H. B. WARING COMPANY.

OWING TO INDISPOSITION IN THE COMPANY, THIS EVENINGS PLAY WILL BE

A. E. W. MASON'S SUCCESS.

"THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE.

INSTEAD OF

"FIND THE WOMAN"

Photographic Competition

Rs. 500 Prize.

Rs. 30 PRIZE EVERY WEEK.

Every photo used will be paid for.

*Full particulars from*
*THE PHOTO EDITOR*

I. P. M.

(Illustrated Pioneer Mail)
ALLAHABAD, U.P.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## CALCUTTA RACES.

### FIRST EXTRA MEETING

### WEDDING RING WINS CLUB PLATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The Calcutta racing season opened to-day, but the day proved disastrous to the backers who had mustered strong. Of the seven races on the card, it was only in the fifth race the Club Plate (Divn. 1) that the favourite, Wedding Ring, won. In all other races the favourites went down with clock-work regularity. Not only they did not win they did not even run into place. In the last race punters had the biggest misfortune Unable to decide whether Bachelor Girl or Phyllis D. was Pea. They backed them, both making them first and second favourites and neither ran into money. In the steeple chase, China Egg was made odds on favourite only. General Sir Raja Hari Singh's stable was in form and his horses, Lover True and Rosey Tread, captured two races, giving Boughton two brackets. The totalizators paid two the highest dividends on these race. But so far as Rosey Tread was concerned, some body must have been in the know for move was heavily supported in two or three books. The Steeplechase saw only five competitors, and three of these, Susie, Ancient and Modern and China Egg fell. Susie was badly hurt and was, it is said, destroyed a little after the accident.

THE CLUB PLATE (Div. three.) A Big Field was sent off without delay. Tanyam at once rashed to the front and was followed by Marble Rock, Glen Lusset, Strange Likeness and Nirvena. Tanyum continued to lead, but at the entrance into the straight Marble Rock and Strange Likeness retired, making room for Smoke Wreath, who coming very fast, challenged Tanyum who had just sufficient energy left to struggle home winner.

THE CRITERION PLATE:—Kilrea jumped off with a clear lead with Little Front, The Square and Belvedere as his nearest attendants. Glenalbon was about the middle of the field with Divide. Race was solid all through. Nearing home, Kilrea was challenged by Lover True, Divide and Grievalvon. After a great race Lover True won from Kilrea.

THE TRIAL CHASE PLATE:—Susie, Lesto, Ancient and Modern, China Egg and Ladavon was the order at start. At jump before Water, Susie and Ancient and Modern came down heavily, leaving China Egg to lead from Lesto and Ladavon. At the second jump after Water China Egg came in leaving Lesto and Ladavon to complete the course. Lesto won pulling up.

THE MAIDEN HORSE PLATE:—When Gate went up Saltpetre was the quickest to settle into his stride. Just behind him came Electric and then came Kilchroon. Two furlongs from home, Electric collard and passed Saltpeter, when Kilchroon came strong under a whip and won.

THE CLUB PLATE (div. 1.):—Ashbede and Royal Sign were the two ends of a struggling start. Ashbede was followed by St. Vagrant, Gold Reef, the Devil and Chert and then followed the main body in Indian file. Ashbede and Nagrant were done with about three furlongs from home and Wedding Ring appeared on the scene in a few strides. He had them all settled and won comfortably. Eccleston came with fast run and took the third place.

THE CHIB PLATE:—(Div. 2.) The Start was bad and the majority of the field suffered. A Plook secured the greatest advantage with Rose Tread as her attendant. They had a break of four or five lengths on Maharam, Still Better, Flotelle and Kings Own. Aplook was done with about the Hospital Bend and Rosey Tread cantered in easy winner.

THE PEEL PLATE:—Bachelor Gr streeked out in front, Slow Coach sticking to her closely and then came Banner. After couple of furlongs Ballinacurra joined them Bachelor Girl soon compounded and let in Slow Coach to win comfortably.

## PLAY THAT RUINS FOOTBALL

### TRICKS PRACTISED BY THE UNSCRUPULOUS.

Although the present football season has been in progress only a few weeks, there has been a considerable amount of criticism regarding the poor quality of the play seen in many matches.

Many indifferent exhibitions can be traced to the fact that most of the first-class clubs are finding great difficulty in placing fully the abnormal number of players who are representative elevens in the field owing to on the injured list.

Some teams have had to make three or four changes every week for five or six successive weeks. Even those clubs with thirty or forty professionals on their books are experiencing worry times, while teams whose financill position allows them to sign on comparatively few players have had to field strangely assorted sides on occasions.

Unfortunately, a large proportion of the men who are laid u owe their injuries to deliberate foul play on the part of certain fellow-professionals. Swift punishment should be meted out to the offenders.

The directors of several clubs have set a good example by warning certain of their players that if they persist in using foul tactics they will be dropped from their respective teams. In most cases, such warnings have had a restraining effect on the tactics of unfair players.

One of the favourite tricks of the player who wishes to injure a dangerous opponent is what is known as the "angle tap." This foul is administered when two men are racing for the ball, and consists of a sharp flick from a heavy boot against the victim's ankle. This has the effect of causing a particularly heavy and dangerous fall when a player is racing at full speed.

Some unscrupulous offencers have a knack of heading on the heels of fast-moving forwards who prove themselves too clever to be stopped by orthodox methods. This trick has to be camouflaged carefully in order to escape detection, but a pretended slip by the offending half-back or back enable him to swere as his opponent forges ahead, with the result that the latter sffers severely.

Players have been injured with suspicious frequency this season through receiving the ball full in the face as the result of a hard kick from a range of only a few yards. Accident swill happen at football, of course, but this particular "accident" happens too frequently.

When players are crowed together, awaiting the taking of a corner kick, the referee finds it almost impossible to see all that is going on, that the individual who belongs to the "hooligan" element has opportunities of bringing his favourite tricks into play.

If he is behind an opponent he waits until the latter jumps to head the ball, and then jops himself, bringing up his knee as he does so. Should he be standing in front of his intended victim, he is not above swinging his elbow with terrific force into the unprotected body of his opponent.

It must not be imagined that professional foot-ballers as a class are inclined towards this style of play. At the same time, however, foul play almost invariably provokes ill-feeling and "reprisals" are likey to follow whenever it creeps into a game.

More than one exemplary player has been ordered og the field for dealing out swift but well-deserved punishment to an individual who has been guilty of attempting to practise the gentle art of "ankle tapping."

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Nov. 29.

An Association Football match to-day resulted as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Charlton Athletic | 1 |
| Southampton | 2 |

## AUSTRALIAN TEST MATCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 29.
LONDON, Nov. 28.

Cape Town.—At the close of the play in the Test Match, the Australians had made 306 runs, of which Ryder contributed 142 and Collins 54. The South Africans went in and made three for no wickets.

## JHARIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

### MISCHIEVOUS RUMOURS.

The Secretary of the Trade Union Congress wires from Jharia under date November 29th as follows:—

Mr. Baptista and Bombay delegates to the Jharia Trade Union Congress reach the coalfields shews that the colliery proprietors have taken alarm at the holding of the second session. It is reported that urgent important meetings have been held to discuss what steps should be taken to forestall the menace of a workers congress held in the heart of the coal centre. Threats of a general strike are dangled before the owners, in order not only to frighten them, but to direct the attention of the authorities to an alleged serious situation. Finally, it has been rumoured that strong military forces are likely to be requisitioned, in case of trouble. I take this opportunity to contradict these mischievous stories of impending trouble in the coalfields, and to warn the public of the dangers of the presence, if the rumour is true, of strong military forces at Jharia, requisitioned at the riquest of the English colliery owners. We have had a bitter taste of militarism in Chandpur and Chittagong, when the military are convened to help the employer against the worker. The authorities and owners must not lose their heads and the public must remain alert to the possibilities of the situation.

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## KARVE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

### PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

The General Education Institute's Karve Girls High School, Dadar, which is the pioneer educational public body in Northern Bombay, working in the interest of the masses and which conducts large schools at various centres, started this Girls' High School last year, intended for being affiliated to the Indian Women's University, Poona. It the only school of its kind in Bombay. At the opening ceremony Mrs. Jaijee Petit presided. She as well as Prof. Karve who was also present on the occasion blessed the institution. In one year it made good progress and the first Prize Distribution Ceremony took place on the 12th instant, Mr. M. R Jaykar presiding.

The ceremony was a great success. Mrs. Malatibai Karve, the daughter-in-law of Prof. Karve and Superintendent of Home for Indian Women, Bombay, represented the Karve family to express sympathy and appreciation. The audience was large and among them might be mentioned Dr Javle, Mr. Keer, Mr. Bole, Prof. Tipnis and Mr. Pardhi. Letters of sympathy were received from Mr. G. K. Deodhar, Principal M. R. Paranjpe and others. The proceedings commenced with the song "Bhava Hamara." The girls then went through an attractive programme of songs and dialogues, after which Principal Kolhatkar read his report. From it it appeared that the girls had made very good progress. The remarks of the Inspecting Officers were favourable and in Drawing six of them, who had appeared at the Public Examination were all successful. It also contained some pithy general remarks on the education of women which were highly appreciated. After the reading of the report prizes and certificates were distributed and the speeches guests followed next.

Mrs. Malatibai Karve expressed great pleasure to find such an institution started in Bombay and conducted so well. She had every hope that it would develop into a big one as at Poona in course of time and the public would lend every assistance. Mr. Pardhi, Engineer, who spent several years in England, also rose to offer some useful suggestions and congratulated the Managers on the praiseworthy task they had undertaken.

### MR. JAYAKAR'S ADDRESS.

The President, having been garlanded, delivered his address. At the outset he eulogised the brilliant report and said he was highly satisfied with the excellent work the Institute was doing. Mr. Kolhatkar had mentioned in his report that whatever might be the course of education adopted, the real object would not be served in the absence of three essentials which, in his opinion, formed the basis, viz, Spiritualisation, Indianisation, and Nationalisation. He had also said that if the new system was not accepted, it would be an indirect reflection on the public in not being really prepared for what was known as National even in the case of girls, where in they had to depend on none. Mr. Jaykar extended this idea of Nationalisation and said that though others in the camp to which he was believed to belong might differ from him, personally, he was distinctly of opinion it mattered very little whether the institution was a recognised or even an aided one, provided this idea was not lost sight of. In conclusion, he remarked that he could not sufficiently admire the untiring zeal and energy with which the popular Principal and Mr. R. K. Vaidya were serving the cause, and that they deserved to be strongly supported.

The singing of Indian National Anthem brought the ceremony to a close.

## THE PODANUR TRAGEDY A PARALLEL

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The "Modern Review" of Calcutta has published in its November issue under the heading "The Turkish side of the Armenian massacres," an article contributed to the "Deutsche Allgemaine Zeitung" by a writer who was in active service with the Turks on the Caucusus front. The following description of how the captured Turkish prisoners were treated by the Russians is be worth noting by the Indian public who are now agitated over the Podanur Tragedy:—

"When captured Turkish soldiers and other Turkish prisoners were sent to Russia in the winter of 1914 and 1915, they were herded in locked freight cars. The railway authorities forgot what the contents of these cars were. The cars were shunted about for two or three weeks, and, when they were finally opened, were found to be full of corpses."—Yours, etc.

R. KRISHNA AIYER.

## MALABAR RELIEF FUND.

### LIST OF BOMBAY DONATIONS.

The following is a list of the donors who have donated Rs. 5 and more to the Kerala Relief Fund, Bombay:—

| Name. | Amount. Rs. |
|---|---|
| Mr. K. V. K. Kidavu (Kanara Vulcanizing Works, Bombay) | 101 |
| Messrs. Shoorjee Vallabhdas and Co., | 100 |
| Messrs. Premchand Roychand & Sons. | 100 |
| "Sympathiser" through Mr. M. M. Seth ... ... | 100 |
| Dr. S. B. C. Cumballa Hill | 51 |
| "Ever-Ready" ... ... | 35 |
| Mr. H. Parukh ... | 32 |
| Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya | 25 |
| Messrs. Tullockchand and Shapurjee | 25 |
| "H. A. K." ... ... | 25 |
| "Ever-Ready" ... ... | 25 |
| Mr. Krishnalal Mansukhlal Munshi, M.A., L.L.B. ... ... | 15 |
| Dr. H. P. Dastur, Parel, Rs. 5, 10 | 15 |
| Karimbhoy Tyebji Bijliwala | 11 |
| Dr. Vasco D'Gama, Parel ... | 10 |
| Mr. K. C. Desai ... | 10 |
| A. Sympathiser ... | 10 |
| Mr. Lakshmanchand Gulabchand | 10 |
| "Sympathiser" In memory of Malhibai | 15 |
| Mrs. J. S. M. ... ... | 10 |
| Mr. M. R. Anantakrishna Iyer | 10 |
| Mr. S. N. Kabhai ... | 10 |
| Ratnabai Golikree ... | 10 |
| Messrs. Muthu K. R. V. N. Pillai | 10 |
| Messrs. Chubb and Son's Lock and Safe Company Limited, Bombay. | 5 |
| Mr. S. K. Kotharia ... | 5 |
| Mr. K. N. Bhargava ... | 5 |
| Messrs. Dadabhoy H. Billimoria & Co. | 5 |
| Mr. Manmohandas Kalidas | 5 |
| "A. Cooperator" ... | 5 |
| Mr. Chandulal Jamnadas ... | 5 |
| Mr. E. K. Kurup ... | 5 |
| ,, E. K. Nambyar ... | 5 |
| ,, A. S. V. Iyer ... | 5 |
| ,, B. Raghunatha Sastrial | 5 |
| ,, L. P. Subbarama Iyer | 5 |
| ,, D. K. Warriar | 5 |
| ,, Chhabildas Kapadia | 5 |
| ,, P. V. Narayana Iyer | 5 |
| ,, R. Krishna Iyer | 5 |
| ,, K. N. Gopala Iyer | 5 |
| ,, K. R. Seshadri Iyer | 5 |
| ,, P. A. Appadurai Iyer | 5 |
| ,, K. U. Menon | 5 |
| ,, Shankar M. Kulkarni | 5 |
| ,, K. Appa Nair | 5 |
| ,, O. Nanbi Nambyar | 5 |
| ,, K. N. Kunhappa | 5 |
| ,, Ganpathy ... | 5 |
| ,, A. S. Ramayya | 5 |
| ,, A. U. Desai | 5 |
| Messrs. The Motor Equipment Co | 5 |
| Mr. C. S. Dasarath | 5 |
| ,, C. S. Sesha Iyer | 5 |
| ,, Marwadi Chhogmal Thakorji | 5 |
| ,, Abdul Khadar | 5 |
| ,, A. K. Pai ... | 5 |
| ,, Manikkam Chettyar | 5 |
| ,, E. Kanga ... | 5 |
| ,, A. Gentleman Chettyar | 5 |
| ,, P. R. Subbarama Iyer | 5 |
| ,, N. S. Phene | 5 |
| ,, P. R. A. Pillai | 5 |
| ,, Vir Singh (Saugor, C. P.) | 5 |
| Mrs. Ambabai Gobikree | 5 |
| Mr. Doraiswamy Naidu | 5 |

(To be continued)

We have pleasure to inform the public that we have remitted Rs. 2,500 to the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee on the 14th November. This amount includes the sum of Rs. 1,000 handed over to Mr. P. Ramunni Menon, Representative of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee in Bombay, by Mr. B. F. Bharucha on account of contribution from "a Parsi Sympathiser." Detailed accounts will follow.

The situation in Malabar is becoming graver and graver every day. Distress is becoming more widespread and acute. Funds are needed in large amounts to clothe and feed the daily increasing number of refugees. We hope the citizens of Bombay will show greater sympathy and feeling towards their unfortunate brethren of Malabar by freely coming forward with their quota. Donations may be sent to the undersigned C-o The Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, 19 Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

E. R. MENON,
P. R. KRISHNA IYER.
Secretaries.

Bombay,
29th Nov. 1921.

## KHULNA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

### FURTHER CONTRIBUITIONS.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| A Mahomedan ... ... | 1,000 |
| Mr. Kharashanker through Mr. Reuben Solomon ... ... | 50 |
| A Parsi Lady through Mr. R. D. Wadia ... ... ... | 10 |
| Mr. R. D. Sathe, Jamkhandi | 10 |
| Mr. Sankataprosad Manicklal ... | 5 |
| Mr. Balmukund, Hyderabad Dn. ... | 2 |
| Through the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle": | |
| Mr. Framrose H. Boyce through Messrs. R. M. Ved & Co. ... | 105 |
| Mrs. Soonabai Minocher Vakil .. | 100 |
| Mr. J. D. Engineer ... ... | 50 |
| Through the Judicial Clerk, 5th Presy. Magistrate's Court ... ... | 10 |
| Mr. Kallianji Mathradas .. | 10 |
| H. C. K. ... ... .. | 5 |
| Through Mr. D. S. Kaikini, Karwar; | |
| Mr. G. M. Nerleker ... .. | 5 |
| ,, D. B. Nerleker ... ... | 5 |
| ,, V. R. Damle ... ... | 1 |
| Total. ... | 1,378 |

28th. Nov. 1921.

J. MAITRA,
Representative,
Khulna Famine Relief Fund.
C-o Messrs. Anand & Co.
23, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.

## COLLECTIONS IN POONA.

Messrs. C. S. Rama Aiyar and V. V. George, Secretaries of the Malabar Famine Relief Fund Committee, Poona, write:—

We have much pleasure to furnish the report on the working of the Committee appointed in public meeting held on the 22nd October, 1921 under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar to collect subscriptions for the Malabar Famine Relief Fund. With a view to place before the public the outstanding feature and the underlying principle guiding the activities of the Committee, we wish to repeat once more that the motive is absolutely humanitarian, and the primary and the only object of the Committee is to raise funds irrespective of party considerations. The committee has been able to tap the resources of only a portion of the city which is mainly inhabited by Madrasees, owing to the limited time at the disposal of the members and in the absence of full time workers. It is the intention of the Committee to extend their activities to the other parts of the City also. A sum of Rs. 220 has been collected and sent to the Secretary, of the Kerala Congress Committee, Calicut, and Rs. 56 to the Central Relief Agency. A sum of about Rs. 150 more has been promised, and the same will be remitted as soon as it is realised. The reports that are being received from time to time through papers show that the conditions in Malabar have not yet shown any hopeful signs of improvement and the same view is corroborated by private letters received from authentic sources, whose veracity is beyond question. As a necessary corollary to the above the distress is becoming more and more acute and widespread and calls for a spontaneous and liberal response from the generous public. It therefore behoves upon every one of us to contribute the utmost possible quota in order to alleviate the pitiable condition now prevailing in Malabar, and thereby help the thousands of suffering men, women, and children from starvation and famine.

## PATHAN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

### SANSATIONAL STATEMENT.

Recently a murder trial was concluded before Mr. Percival, Sessions Judge, Thana in which the accused, a Pathan by the name of Goolmahomed, was sentenced to death, the crime brought home to him having been perpetrated singly with diabolical daring and brutal *sang froid*.

The accused who is about 35 years of age is of huge proportions, his bushy moustachios and thick beard adding greatly to the ferocity of his countenance. He was a *parrawallah* in the service of a Marwaree by the name of Kastoorchand and kept watch over his master's grass in the villages between Belpur and Kelva.

On the night of 6th August the accused broke into the house of one Khimji Kalla Thakur a Bania, at Sarsola, by making a breach in the wall, and inflicted such brutal injuries on him that the man died on the sport. The wretch also inflicted serious gashes on Khimji's wife Manibai aged 30 and his son Dharamsey aged 10, with a knife.

The accused was charged under several sections of the Indian Penal Code, namely, 302,307,397,457 with 75 (murder, attempt to murder, robbery with grievous hurt, and house-breaking by night etc.).

For the murder of Khimji the accused was sentenced to death and for grievous hurt to his wife and son to 10 and 7 seven years respectively.

After the sentence had just been passed on the accused he expressed in open Court that he had a statement to make. He was allowed to do so and solemnly pronounced that it was his employer who had instigated him to commit the murder and the other foul deeds.

This statement, it appears, is being made the basis of a strict official inquiry.

## SIROMANI GURDWARA COMMITTEE.

### FREEDOM OF SIKH SACRED PLACES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 21.

The following resolutions were passed at the general meeting of the Siromani Gurdwara Committee, Amritsar on the 27th instant:—

(1) in order to keep freedom of our sacred places and to get back the Darmar Sahib keys, and also to assert our right of holding religious meetings the Gurdwara Committee resolves that in all places, especially in the districts of Amritsar, Lahore, Sheikhupura and Delhi, religious *Diwans* be held to explain the facts about the keys' affair on the December, which is the day of Guru Tegh Bahadar's martyrdom. In all places *diwans* be held and *paths* read. Every Sikh should recite *Jarji Sahib* five times. The Gurmukhi communique issued by the Siromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee should be read in all such *Diwans*. (2) Resolved that this Committee heartily congratulates those workers of the *Panth* who for taking part in the reform of Gurdwara, and while conducting a religious *Diwan*, held in connection with the Gurdwaras keys affair, have been arrested at Ajnala on the 26th November. It also gratefully congratulates Pandit Dinanath on his arrest at the same place. It prays that God may grant the same spirit and strength to every Sikh.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## Engagements.

SATURDAY, December 3.

The s.s. Macedonia with the English mails leave at 1 p.m.

### MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTION.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai intends standing as a candidate in D Ward for the ensuing Municipal General Election in January next.

### INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES COMMITTEE.

The next meeting of the Industrial Disputes Committee will be held at 5 p.m. on Friday, December 2nd, in the Secretariat.

### BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The band of the G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. I. will play at the Bombay Gymkhana, this (Wednesday) evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

### ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall Bombay to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when a paper on "The Superstition of concealing Census Statistics" will be read by Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi and Mr. L. E. Sedgwick, I.C.S. Members and friends are invited to attend.

### ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The 7th general meeting of the Association will be held at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. H. G. Grimwood will read a paper on "The Practice of Quantity Surveying." Mr. Claude Batley, A.R.I.B.A., will preside. Members and all others interested are invited to attend.

### F WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The election of delegates from the above to the ensuing Congress will take place on Sunday, next. The polling will take place at (1) Srinivas Building, Matunga, (2) Head Office, opp. Tata Mills, Dadar and (3) Kalachowky Congress Committee Office, between 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m. (S. T.) out of five candidates two are to be elected.

### H. P. WARING COMPANY.

Mr. Waring announces that owing to the indisposition of one of the artists in the Company, it will be necessary to postpone the performance of "Find The Woman" this evening and instead A. E. W. Mason's famous play "The Witness for the Defence" will be presented.

### BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

The adjourned special general Meeting of the Bombay Co-operative Stores will be held on Saturday next at the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, Marker's Building, Khetwadi at 5 p.m.

## BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at 375, Hornby Road, to transact the following business:—

(a) to receive and adopt the report ending 31st October and audited statement of accounts ending 31st August submitted by the Council.

(b) to elect the Office-bearers and the members of the Council for the ensuing year.

(c) to appoint Auditors.

(d) to elect members for the All-India Congress Committee.

And any other business that may be brought forward by the President.

## "DREADFUL FATE OF MOPLAH PRISONERS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the letter of the above heading which is published in to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle", the printers devil has done mischief in two places. Kindly publish the following corrections:—

In para 4, line 26, "26 in. by 8 in.," must be read as "26 ft. by 8 ft." and in line 40, "60 c.ft." must be read as "6 c.ft."

—Yours, etc.

Nov. 28.

N. V. SARMA.

GODREJ SAFES.

¶ 7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

¶ 372 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1919.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, November 30, 1921.

## TRIUMPH OF KEMAL

While a word of caution must be uttered against accepting at their face value reports of threatened "mutinies" among Greek troops and "consternation" among Greek commercial speculators, it is not at all surprising that in official Greek quarters there is much perturbation at the prospect of Greece being obliged by circumstances to surrender the territory which she has appropriated to herself by highway robbery in Asia Minor with the connivance of these sympathisers. The attempt to represent the battered Greek "Army" as being unwilling to abandon the occupied territory will deceive no one. It is bunkum, pure and simple. The cutting off of supplies for a week from Smyrna will show whether the "Greek Army" really wishes to emulate the "glorious" deeds of D'Annunzio at Fiume. The publication by the Government at Athens of a denial of the evacuation as one of the conditions of peace, "in order to calm the populace," is too transparent a dodge to manufacture "public opinion" in Greece to take in anybody outside Bedlam.

The fact is, Greece has come to the end of the tether supplied to her by her sympathisers and in her desperate attempts to hold on to the "fruits of victory," which are fast slipping away from her fingers, she is obliged to conjure up lurid pictures of the "disasters" that would follow in the wake of evacuation by her "army." But the only material "disaster" that will happen will be only to Tino and his "sympathisers" who had been egging him on in his mad adventures in Asia Minor. It is not the consequences to Asia Minor so much as the consequences to Tino and his gang that are feared most in circles favourable to Greece. But there can be no peace in Asia Minor and for the matter of that in all Middle and near East till the Greeks are compelled to pack off bag and baggage from Turkish territory in Europe as well as Asia. As the Paris "Temps" says, a Greek undertaking to evacuate the whole of Asia Minor is an indispensable preliminary to any Turco-Greek peace negotiations. The conditions on which the Kemalists will be prepared to conclude peace with Greece and which will be announced soon will, however, demand the evacuation of Thrace as well. It is time British statesmen realized this and set about the task of restoring the homelands of the Turks to their rightful owners.

We are glad to note that the "Times of India" has accepted the hard logic of facts presented by the triumph of the Kemalists, whom it not long ago condemned as outlaws, and now declares that the Treaty of Sevres is dead and that Britain must bow to the inevitable, bring about the withdrawal of Allied troops from Constantinople, bringing an immediate end to the puppet Government installed there and leaving the Turks free to form their own administration. Yet the same journal was last year denouncing Khilafat agitators for not accepting Britain as the greatest friend of Turkey because, forsooth, she had the dominant share in the drafting of the Treaty of Sevres. So we live and learn. The moral is obvious. The Westerner still believes in force. The Treaty of Sevres was still-born, because it was iniquitous and unjust. But moral considerations do not weigh with the Westerner. With him, might is still right. And he now bows to the Might of Kemal Pasha when before he spurned the appeal of the Turk based on Right. The lesson for Indian Muslims is also obvious. Kemal Pasha has helped to bring about this happy result. They must continue to help him with money until the consummation is reached.

## KENYA.

The compromise which the Government of Kenya Colony has proposed on the subject of Indian claims is, in essential points, unacceptable to the leaders of the Indian community. The Government and the Whites will be only too glad if they gain time by postponing the solution of the question indefinitely, for they have nothing to lose thereby. But, Indians cannot afford to sit silent and must find out a way to win the rights they are justly entitled to. For one thing, in view of the fact that the demands of the Indian community and the views of the Whites are well-known to all, including the Kenya Government, and there is nothing further to be elicited about them, it would be utterly useless to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the question. In the known circumstances, the appointment of such a Commission is certain to be viewed by the Indian community as a mere dodge on the part of the Whites to gain time and to reconcile the Indians to their present lot. What is wanted is a frank recognition by the Whites of the rights of Indians as members of the British commonwealth. Indians do not wish that the Whites should do anything more than honour the golden rule of conduct, "Do as you would be done by."

But the Whites are obsessed with the idea that they are bound to be masters not only in their own homes, but in other people's homes too and they seek to cover up their selfish aims by the sanctimonious cant about the "Whiteman's civilising mission," and the "Whiteman's burden." This cant forms the keynote of the memorandum on the Indian question which the East African Whites' delegation to South Africa has prepared for wide circulation in the Union. In the preamble of this memorandum occurs the following characteristic effusion:—"The European community opposes the attempts of the Indian politicians on the broad grounds that their success would strike a blow at the spread of Western Civilisation in Africa, would be calculated to rob the British Commonwealth of a valuable territory and would be a betrayal of a large native population to a decadent Eastern Civilisation." It is clear from this that in the opinion of these Whites, the British Commonwealth" is a "Commonwealth" of white-skinned communities alone and has no place for any "Brown" or "Black" or "Eastern" peoples, save, perhaps, as helots, such as the "native" population of Kenya is. In another place the memorandum states plainly that the British settler, "the representative of Western Civilisation in Kenya," "cannot consent to share the White Man's Burden with an Oriental, opposed to him in all essential ideals." If this were so, it must seem strange that there should be thousands of other compatriots of the British settler in Kenya and "representatives of Western Civilisation," who should be willing to share the "Whiteman's Burden" with "Orientals" in India, "opposed to them "in all essential ideals!" How does it happen that a Sir F. Sprott, who was not loth to share the "White Man's Burden" with Indians in Bombay should, the moment he steps in the land of the "Blacks", feel a constitutional dislike to do so? It is time that the cant about the "White Man's Burden" was given up by representatives of western civilisation" and they laboured hand in hand with representatives of "Eastern" civilisation for the uplift of humanity. The sooner the Whites of Kenya realise that their fantastic ideal of a "superior" white race holding the rest of the world in helotage and leading strings is impossible of achievement, because it is fundamentally unjust, the better for their own peaceful progress.

Even a cursory glance at the proposals of Sir E. Northey's Government, as they have been published, must convince every impartial critic that they cannot, in their present form, be acceptable to Indians, as they affect adversely even their existing status. It is a misnomer to call the proposals a compromise. On the other hand, it is a case of "heads I win and tails you lose" with the Whites. Some of the proposals seem all right in theory, but in their application they are calculated to deprive Indians of some of the rights they already possess. This is well seen in the franchise proposals. The Indians are told that a common electoral roll for Europeans and Indians will be prepared, but a proviso is inserted that the European voters already on the register are not to be disenfranchised. So the high qualification of £1,000 worth capital or £150 per mensem income will not affect the Whites to the same extent as it does Indians, as under this proviso Whites who fail to possess this qualification but who have been already enfranchised under the existing rules will go to swell the White voters' list. Similarly, the proposed high educational test requiring "a reasonable knowledge of written and spoken English" from the voter, will keep out many Indians of position and culture, while it will not at all affect the White settlers, whose mother-tongue is English. The ability to write one's name, address and occupation in English, which has been accepted as a sufficient qualification for a voter in Cape Colony for the last fifty years, ought to suffice for the purpose of the Kenya legislature too. As regards immigration, there should be no change in the present law and the proposal that every immigrant should have knowledge of English should be resisted. The proposed property qualification is also too high and ought to be brought down to £150 or £200 or a monthly income of £10. Under the proposals of the Kenya Government only about 600 Indians out of a total of 22,000 will be enfranchised, while the number of Whites enfranchised is not likely to fall short of four or five thousand, inspite of the fact that the Whites number only about 9,000. In the reconstituted Council, Government propose to reserve first three and ultimately four constituencies for Indians, as against five to be reserved for Europeans, exclusive of the seats reserved for officials, who will, of course, be Europeans. Nomination of an Indian to the Executive Council of four, is also held out as a crumb of satisfaction to Indians. Such is the equality of status promised to Indians under the new Kenya constitution, which will come into operation, not immediately, but towards the end of 1922 or the beginning of 1923! Further evidence of the Government's generosity is to be seen in the determination to reserve the Uplands for the Whites alone, and a threat to exclude "lower class" Indian residents from European quarters. And yet, the Government of Kenya have the hardihood to describe the general basis of their policy in Kenya as "equal rights for civilised men." Evidently, since the war, in the eyes of some Britishers, "equality" and "civilisation" have received new meanings, which are not to be found in the English dictionaries now in use. Are Lord Reading and his colleagues prepared to take lying down to the ignominous "concessions" proposed to be conferred on Indians? We ask what the Government of India propose to do to fulfill the solemn pledge given by Lord Chelmsford in January 1920 and confirmed by His Majesty's Ministers.

## Notes of the Day.

### Sedition.

Referring to the contention of "Madras Mail" that the Government should have asked for Mr. Yakub Hassan's commital to the sessions in order that he might be punished more severely, "New India" writes thus:—

"The District Magistrate was bound to have taken into consideration the manly statement of the accused, and his repeated disapproval of violence. Savage sentences such as those inflicted by Mr. Pinhey in the Chidambaram Pillai sedition case will only create anger or callousness, where a reasonable atmosphere is sought to be created. Again, is it not worthy of notice that while the sedition case against the Ali brothers was withdrawn, the case against Mr. Yakub Hasan was proceeded with? Lord Reading's view of sedition is the only fair one to adopt, and we commend it to Local Governments."

But Lord Reading's view of sedition amounts to this that Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code has become an anachronism and the sooner it is repealed the better for the prestige of "law." It may not be a repressive law, if we mean by the latter an enactment which leaves the fate of the accused to the tender mercies of the executive. Nevertheless it penalises what in any free country would be considered an honest expression of opinion.

### Downing Street Logic.

Thus the "Irish Exile":—"Geographical propinquity" is held by English politicians to be ample justification for keeping Ireland under foreign domination. What was wrong according to the argument in Germany trying to hold Belgium? But is geographical remoteness an argument in favour of satisfying national aspirations? If so, why is India held in bondage? Freedom cannot be given to Ireland because she is too near to England, and it must not be granted to India because she is too far away. That is the silly logic of Downing Street, but the world will not swallow it."

### Port Wharfage Charges.

We are informed that the Board of Bombay Port Trust have decided to raise the wharfage charges at the port of Bombay by 100 per cent,, that the mercantile community, whose interests are vitally affected by the increase, has not been consulted, and that the decision of the Board only awaits the sanction of the Government. If this is so, it is high time the Indian mercantile community bestirred itself before it is too late.

### "Government Servants' Gazette."

The Trade Union movement, with its gospel of self-help, has attained such a hold on the people, that even policemen's unions are not rare and a cynic has gone the length of prophesying a clergyman's union. We need not discuss here the question as to whether Government servants should have their unions. They have, however, as much right as anybody else to ventilate their grievances. The Press in this country has, on the whole, always supported their legitimate claims. But the lack of an organ of their own, in which they could freely express themselves on questions that vitally affect them was keenly felt. We congratulate the compilers of the "Government Servants' Gazette" for supplying the deficiency. The "Gazette" which has just made its first appearance, is a fortnightly published in English and Marathi. It thus describes what it stands for:—

"We want the Government Servant to realise that he is not a 'dumb, driven cattle', but is, on the other hand, the very mainstay of Government; we want the Government Servant to feel his powers, his rights and his duties; we want the Government Servant to realise that his interests are not divorced from those of the society in which he lives and moves. We want the Government Servant to see clearly that he is part and parcel of the rising Indian Nation, which is slowly but steadily growing to what the King-Emperor has rightly termed the 'fulness of political freedom.' We are here, however, for no political propaganda; ours is but an economical question and an economical one alone. We therefore stand for a clear recognition of the position of the Government Servant in the machinery of Government; we stand for the rights of the Government Servant which he can claim as a human being and as a citizen of the Great Indian Nation; we stand for a spirit of friendliness among the Government Servants, high and low, on the one hand and the Government Servants and the people on the other! Ours is a mission of promoting peace and good-will among the people, the Government Servants and the Government itself. We are anxious for an orderly and harmonious progress of our nation and our only prayer, on this, the first of our fortnightly visits to our readers, is that the God of all power should give the wisdom to each of these parties to act in a way that would in the end conduce to the well-being of our nation!"

### Anti-Trust Legislation in Norway.

We learn from the "Economist" that a bill to check the abuses of Trusts will be shortly submitted to the Storthing, the Norwegian legislature. The remedies proposed are decidedly drastic. The proposals among other things include the right of the State to acquire goods at an official expert valuation. Classical economists who believe in the free play of economic forces would stand aghast at such State interference in big business. According to them a trust is, "an arrangement for the control of several companies under one direction to cheapen expenses, regulate production and beat down competition." The experience of trusts in America, their classic home, has not been, to say the least, happy. They no doubt cheapen the cost of production, but the trust magnates, having beaten down competition, are able to extort monopoly prices and uncontrolled profiteering that builds up the colossal fortunes of a Carnegie or a Morgan. In India production has not yet reached that stage, but it is quite possible that we may soon see the birth of a cartel—in the nature of a price agreement to begin with—in the textile industry. The Norwegian experiment deserves to be carefully watched by economists and legislators in all countries, particularly as the efforts of American legislatures in this respect have been thwarted by the decisions of the Supreme Court which in that country is the final authority.

### How Not To Grant Leave.

The service rules of the G. I. P. Railway company, like those of any other Indian railway company, provide for the grant of leave for a certain number of days in a year to the employees, but in practice the subordinate ranks of the service find it a most difficult job to secure the leave which the rules liberally sanction. An employee of this company has sent us the following list of amusing replies which are usually received from the heads of offices when an application for due annual leave is forwarded to them:—

Your leave application is stamped with the office date stamp.
Name has been registered.
Your name will be considered.
Your name has been borne in mind.
Your must wait for turn.
Many men over you.
You are standing 21st in list.
You must wait for relief.
Now the position is very bad.
Your leave will be sanctioned when relief available.
Your application is sent to H. C. S. for recommendation.
Your leave will be sanctioned shortly
Only 15 days' leave will be sanctioned instead of 30 days.
Only 10 days' leave has been sanctioned and reliever will be ordered in a month or two.
Reliver has been ordered, you may return passes to alter the date.
You must register your name fresh for current year.

There are other innumerable ways in which the leave application is shunted off to either the waste paper basket or the file. The officials of the Company would appear to have almost exhausted their ingenuity in devising ways how not to grant leave to their hard worked subordinates. In the permanent interest of the company itself, we would advise the company's Agent to arrange for a few lectures on the "Economics of Rest" by some Professor of the local College of Commerce and Economics for the benefit of the "superior" branch of the company's service.

## NON-COOPERATION.

### EXTENSION NOT REVISION.

Mr. Jaykar has spoken. Easily the most persuasive of our politicians he has a fine regard, an aesthetic sensitiveness for the noble magnificence of a word and the elevated elegance of a phrase, but this time he has spoken bluntly. At the recent Thana District Conference, he criticised fully and freely and without mincing his words the non-cooperation programme of Mahatma Gandhi in all its details. The speech has caused considerable distress in thoughtful Nationalist circles as an example of an inopportune utterance, which at the present time was sure to do more harm than good. Mr. Jaykar finds that we have practically done nothing. We refused to enter the Councils, yet we are cooperating with the present councillors by noticing their legislative efforts in the Nationalist Press, by criticising the Government point of view as expressed in the Council debates. As regards the boycott of the schools and colleges, he would suggest that we must record our inability to induce students to leave Government institutions and to provide for those who have left. As to the lawyers the movement has failed. As regards the Charkha he has nothing deprecatory to utter, but the very fact that he does not give it greater attention in his Presidential address would lead one to suppose that he did not believe in its potency. Mr. Jaykar forgets that the abstention of Nationalist leaders from Council activities has rendered them free to educate the masses in the doctrine of Non-Cooperation, instead of wasting time in futile debates; he forgets that although an adequate number of Nationalist institutions have not immediately sprung up, to educate the students who have left the Government schools and colleges, those which have been started are doing excellent work and that the moral effect on the mind of the younger generation has been so tremendous that if men of Mr. Jaykar's type would take up the work of starting such institutions the students would flock to them in numbers. It is true pleaders have not boycotted, the British Law Courts to any appreciable degree. But as bureaucratic stupidity in Judicial administration will broaden from precedent to precedent, and there will be an increasing tendency to attempt to establish national arbitration courts, it will be much more possible for the lawyer to leave a profession, the practice of which in a British Court of law in this country will cast a slur upon him in his own society.

### Akola Conference.

It is suggested that the Congress programme, i.e., the Non-Cooperation programme should be revised. It is as well to point out that for the Nationalist party there can be only one kind of revision, a revision in the direction of extending the programme, not of curtailing it or substituting any other for it. It is widely rumoured that there are dissenting voices abroad who are anxious that a revision should take place in that programme so as to allow the Nationalists to enter the Councils and to drop out of it the prohibition to the lawyers from practice in Government law courts. At the Akola conference a frank discussion, so it is rumoured, will take place amongst the Maratta politicians and an attempt will perhaps be made to chalk out a line of activity differing to a certain extent from Mahatma Gandhi's policy. It is well to point out that the attitude of these malcontents is based, to a great extent, on a misconception of that policy. We all know that the seed of blind hero-worship does not easily germinate in the Deccan trap, and that in Poona where criticism is a more available quantity than constructive action, there are more Nationalist newspapers than political parties. The Deccan has proved loyal to the Non-Cooperation programme, similar has been the case with those politicians in Bengal and Madras who although inoculated with the doctrine of Non-Cooperation have yet failed to agree with the methods employed in its propagation. At the present juncture a united front is the only thing desirable. It is quite possible that in the various provinces some items of the Non-Cooperation programme may be acted upon with greater vigour than others but the policy of stagnation is certainly more fatal than a policy of partial activity. This is a point which the Akola conference would do well not to forget. There might be two opinions as to the exact moment when mass civil disobedience should be brought into action, but there can be only one opinion amongst nationalists as to necessity of preparing for such civil disobedience, because that is the one potent weapon which non-violent Non-Cooperation will have to resort to.

### Lok. Tilak's View.

If there are any hesitating hearts in the Nationalist camp who doubt the necessity, ultimate if not immediate, of taking to civil disobedience, let them have the courage to say so and fall out of the ranks of the army of Non-Cooperators. But let them remember Mr. Tilak's words, words which with singular directness go to prove that he had already envisaged long ago the possibility of resorting to this weapon.

"If you have not the power of active resistance" said Mr. Tilak, "have you not the power of self-denial and self-

(Continued on Page 8.)

# GREECE AND ASIA MINOR.

## ARMY UNWILLING TO EVACUATE.

## PROSPECTS OF MUTINY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 12-5 p.m., Nov. 29.

The situation in Greece is becoming more seridus daily. According to the "Daily News" correspondent in Constantinople, several divisions of the Greek army are on the point of mutiny at the news of the probable Greek evacuation of Asia Minor. Many officers have been arrested. It is believed in Athens that the army will refuse to abandon the occupied territory. The report of the evacuation has caused consternation among merchants who had purchased vast stores to sell in Asia Minor. In order to calm the populace, Government has been obliged to publish a denial of the evacuation as one of the conditions of peace in the Near East. The Paris "Temps" says that the Greek undertaking to evacuate the whole of Asia Minor is an indispensable preliminary to any Turco-Greek peace negotiations.

### ARMENIAN REFUGEES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 12-5 p.m., Nov. 29.

Alexandria.—Three steamers, crowded with Armenians, have arrived from Mersina, Cilicia. It has not yet been decided whether they will be permitted to land.

### BRITISH WARSHIP TO CILICIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 29.
LONDON, Nov. 28.

Malta.—H. M. S. Concord has left for Mersina presumably to protect British subjects whose safety France is unable to guarantee on account of the evacuation of Cilicia under the Franco-Kemalist Treaty.

## FOREIGN POSTAL PRIVILEGES IN CHINA.

### FAR EASTERN COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 29.
LONDON, Nov. 28.

Washington.—The representatives of the nine Powers sitting as committee on the Pacific and Far-Eastern questions to-day adopted a resolution in favour of the relinquishment of foreign post-office privileges in China. All the powers agreed upon 1st January 1923 as the date for the relinquishment, except Japan, whose representatives asked for time to hear from their Government.

## PARASITOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

### A SOUTH AFRICAN'S GIFT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 29.
LONDON, Nov. 28.

Viscount Buxton to-day opened the Cambridge Institute of Parasitological Research. The Institute is due to the munificence of the South African, Mr. P. A. Molteno and is fitted with eight rooms for research, each devoted to one particular aspect of parasitology. Mr. Molteno in a speech said he was convinced that the Institute would benefit not merely Africa but the whole Empire, as students came from India, Australia and East Africa. Lord Buxton urged the Universities and Governments of the Empire to provide funds for travelling scholarships to carry on the work of the Institute, both in Cambridge and distant parts of the Empire.

## C. P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Nagpur, Nov. 29.

The C. P. Legislative Council met on Monday. Mr. Mandagavali moved that the Depressed Classes shoud enjoy the same rights of access to wells etc., built out of public funds as other communities. It was acknowledged by the members taking part in the debate that law and justice were in favour of the claim but general enforcement of the principle especially in rural areas might lead to great social commotion. The Official and the Mahomedan members abstained from voting. The resolution was defeated. The Deputy President, Mr. Dixit, for the first time accepted the chair for a time during the absence of the President.

# FEALTY TO CROWN

## CRUX OF IRISH DEADLOCK.

## "SITUATION BLACKER THAN BEFORE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Nov. 29.

Nothing has occurred to diminish the tense anxiety which is caused by the Irish situation which apparently is blacker than ever before. The lull in the negotiations will last for a day or two, as none of the parties concerned are able to act until the publication of the agreed statement by Mr. Lloyd George. Sir James Craig emphasised that the Premier was trying his utmost to keep the Conference technically alive.

The question of allegiance to the Crown is regarded as the stumbling block, as the speeches of Sir Gordon Hewart on Friday, and Lord Birkenhead on Saturday, both represented the question. It is stated in one quarter that the Irish intimated that as the oath of allegiance was unpalatable, Irishmen should swear loyalty to the head of the Irish state, who would give the oath of fealty to the Crown.

## THE TURIN INCIDENT.

### MR. HUGHES' CONTRADICTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 29.

Washington.—Another of those rumours threatening harmony of the Conference was scotched by Mr. Hughes to-day, who officially denied the reports that M. Briand had referred disparagingly to the Italian army, producing amongst other things the incident at Turin when the Consulate was attacked.

## REMOVAL OF FOREIGN ESTABLISHMENTS.

### CHINESE STATEMENT TO FAR-EASTERN COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 29.

Washington.—A Communique says that the Chinese delegation has sent a statement to the Far Eastern Committee, demanding the removal of various establishments placed in China by the foreign Powers without the Treaty including foreign troops, police and telegraph and wireless stations. The Committee decided to discuss the statement at the next meeting and appointed a special drafting committee.

## ECONOMIC REHABILITATION OF EUROPE.

### SYSTEM OF EASY PAYMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Nov. 29.

New York.—The prominent banker, Mr. Vanderlip, who has returned from a tour of Europe, addressing the Economic Club to-day urged the United States to devise some system of easy payment for Allied debts and employ repayments for rehabilitation of Europe, thus accomplishing great good instead of harm which would result to Europe and America alike, if the former insisted the latter upon repayment of European obligations.

## DEATH SENTENCE ON ALI MUSALIAR.

### CONFIRMED BY MADRAS HIGH COURT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 29.

Justices Oldfield and Krishnan dismissed the appeal preferred by Ali Musaliar and twelve others who were sentenced to be hanged by the Malabar Special Tribunal for the offences of waging war against the King and causing the murder of Private Williams of Second Dorset Regiment at Thirurangadi in August last and confirmed the death sentence but cancelled the order of forfeiture of property.

## CABLE ITEMS.

Athens.—An Italian steamer has arrived at Smyrna with Armenian and Greek refugees from Mersina. They report that Christians are flocking to Mersina from the interior.

Mr. Gruyther, ex-Chairman of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, has left £144,000 sterling

# RUSSIAN FAMINE.

## WINTER OF DEATH.

## WAYS OF SUCCOUR OR ESCAPE BLOCKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 12-5 p.m., Nov. 29.

Correspondents paint gloomy pictures of famine-stricken Russia. There now appears to be no chance of saving the millions of sufferers. The Volga is now closed, leaving the starving people in the famine districts blockaded by winter, which bars the only way of escape. Relief is only capable of being brought by sledge, but many horses are dying through lack of fodder. It is now expected that it will be impossible to harness a sufficient number of sledges to convey the available supplies to the destitute villages. The League of Nations has appointed Colonel Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P., as Deputy High Commissioner, for the care of Russian refugees in Europe, as Dr. Nansen, who is in charge of this work, is overworked and requires assistance.

## P. & O. COMPANY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

### A BAD YEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Nov. 29.

The report of the P. and O. S. N. Company for the year ending 30th September, shows the net profit of £571,466 sterling. £100,306 sterling is carried forward. The report says that during the first six months this year, steamers were able to do something more than cover the expenses; but for the last six months this has not been the case. Recent voyages have resulted in serious losses, consequently the directors regret that they cannot recommend a bonus for the past year. When wages and costs fall to something like normal and trade revives, it is hoped that there will be again a fair margin of profit.

## A HOPEFUL COTTON MARKET.

### "INDIA WILL SOON BUY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 8-40 a.m., Nov. 29.

The "Financial Times" Manchester cotton report says that the market is hopeful. Evidence is accumulating that India will soon buy and the bought business with India at present does not represent even the fringe of the normal demand. China is very quiet, but the smaller Far Eastern markets, such as Java and Singapore have made varied purchases and there has been some trade and signs of more life. Though there will be no organised fifty per cent. short time, there must be a cut fully equivalent to that, unless the demand improves greatly at once.

## PREMIER'S DESIRE TO GO TO WASHINGTON.

### IRISH PEACE PARLEY DELAYS DEPARTURE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Nov. 29.

With reference to the reports that a berth is provisionally reserved for Mr. Lloyd George on every liner sailing for New York till Christmas, it is authoritatively announced that the Premier's desire to go to Washington is stronger than ever, since the proceedings of the Conference have strengthened his original hope to the fullest in view of its possibilities; but until this fateful week in the Irish history has passed, it is impossible to say whether he will leave England or not.

## THE EVEREST EXPEDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 12-5 p.m., Nov. 29.

Mr. Raeburn of the Everest expedition has arrived, bringing specimens for the Royal Geographical Society. He said that the whole party is in good health, and all are looking forward to a renewal of the attempt next year.

The King to-day received in audience Mr. Mirza Dawood Khan, who presented his credentials as Persian Minister.

# CILICIAN EMIGRATION.

## BRITISH NOTE TO FRANCE.

## WARNING AGAINST MISLEADING REPORTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 28.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., Nov. 29.

According to an official telegram received in London, the Christians of Cilicia are beginning to emigrate in large numbers. It is expected that at least fifty thousand will leave the country, as they place no reliance on the assurances of the Angora Government that it will be responsible for their safety.

The British note to France will not be published in London. An announcement to this effect warns against the misleading reports as to its contents, particularly where they give impression that all the difficulties have been removed. That this may be so, is the strong hope of the British Government, which has always maintained, and repeats in the note to France, that the only right way to establish in the Near East, is by close cooperation between France, Italy and Britain.

## REPRESSION IN SIND.

### THE LATEST VICTIMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Nov. 28.

Repression in Sind has been becoming severer day by day. The attitude of the people, however, is firm. The seven persons, including some Congress workers of Naushahro Feroz, hauled up on a charge of rioting, illegal confinement and extortion of confession, and yet undergoing their trial. Mr. Ahmadkhan, Secretary of the Provincial Khilafat Committee, has been given ten days' simple imprisonment on a charge of making an inflammatory speech against the regulation of the police act. Mr. Gulam Hyder, Joint Secretary, Shikarpur Khilafat Committee, has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 108. Moulvi Mahmad Yusuf, Secretary, Banno Khilafat Committee, has been prosecuted under Section 108.

Tikamdas, President Tando Adam Taluka Congress Committee, Moulvi Qhmad Muaz, Secretary, Nasrat District Congress Committee and Bhai Dharamdas, a Congress worker of Tandoo Adam, have been prosecuted on a charge of obstruction on the public road, although they had a public meeting in a big open space and no obstruction was caused to any body. Mr. Ramchand, Secretary, Jacobabad District Congress Committee, has also been prosecuted for illegally organizing a procession on the 17th instant without obtaining a police pass.

The repression is not confined to prosecutions, however. Aman Sabha members and cooperators are employing all kinds of underhand methods to oppose the movement, not falling short of physically assaulting the workers. A few days ago, Mr. Kodumal, was assaulted by a number of rowdies alleged to have been employed for the purpose by a cooperator with Government. The boy of ten years who was undergoing trial before the City Magistrate of Sukkur for alleged obstruction of the road caused by announcing a public meeting by means of a bell, declined to defend himself and was fined Rs. 2 or in default imprisonment till the rising of the Court. The child boldly refused paying the fine.

The case against Mr. Verumal, Vice-President Sindh Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Verhomal, Secretary, Sukkur District Congress Committee, and Mr. Bhojraj, Headmaster of the Tilak Vidyalaya of Sukkur has been adjourned to 1st December.

## REPRESSION IN ASSAM.

### ARREST OF LEADERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GAUHATI, Nov. 29.

Proceedings under section 108 Cr. P. Code have been started against Deshabhandu Tarunram Phookan, Barrister-at-Law, and Deshapran Nabinchandra Bardali. Both of them are the prominent leaders of Assam, Sjt. Bardali being the pioneer of the Non-co-operation movement in Assam. Needless to say that they are neither defending themselves, nor furnishing any security.

Ruthless repression has been commenced here; arrest of workers has been almost of daily occurrence. Obviously this is being done to prevent the starting of civil disobedience in a part of this district where the influence of the Government has been considerably nullified. But the Provincial Congress Committee sitting on the 27th instant has resolved to defer civil disobedience and has asked people to watch its working by Mahatmaji and to be prepared for the same. The spirit of the people remains firm and buoyant. There is no likelihood of any outbreak of violence now, or after the conviction, thanks to the training given by the leaders. The trial is going to be held on the 1st. Evidently the Government cannot afford to keep them at large any longer. By a Notification in the Extraordinary Gazette, published here on the 26th instant, the volunteer organisations have been declared unlawful associations under Act 16 of 1908 in Assam, as in other provinces. The Provincial Congress Committee, has no regular organisation styled the Assam National Congress Volunteer Corps" on the lines indicated by the Working Committee, and so a manifesto, signed by the leaders of different districts of Assam has been issued enrolling themselves as volunteers of the new organisation. The old irregular volunteers have been disbanded already. About 300 persons have enlisted themselves in the town instantly. The first part of the Government Notification, which is unlike those in other provinces, has been made to appear that certain associations are instigating persons to disobey law and order, issued by the lawful authority, are encouraging people to believe that the form of Government by law established in Assam, is about to end and what is known as "Gandhiraj" is about to be established.

It is strongly rumoured that other leaders throughout Assam are going to be similarly proceeded against. Deshapran Bardali has received the following wire from his wife who is now at Dibrugarh: "Glory to me. No sorrow. Fulfil country's pledge. God with you. Myself pushing on Swadeshi work rigorously."

# BOMBAY DISTURBANCES

## PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

## RESOLUTION OF BOMBAY P. C. C.

At the meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the city of Bombay, held on Friday the 25th instant, the following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved that the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee expresses its deep regret over the tragic events of the past week and tenders its sympathy and apologises to all those who are bereaved or whose persons or properties were injured.

The Council acknowledges that deceived by the continuation of unbroken peace during previous hartals and even at the time of arrest of the Ali Brothers, it failed to make adequate preventive preparations in anticipation of a possibility of disorder breaking out and therefore cannot escape moral responsibility for the violent lawlessness that broke out in the city on the 17th November.

The Council considers it to be a breach of non-violence on the part of Congressmen or sympathisers to use the slightest force for converting any person to one's views and therefore those who used force or committed acts of lawlessness committed a distinct breach of the fundamental truth of non-violent non-co-operation and damaged the country's cause.

The Council places on record its firm resolve to maintain perfect friendliness towards all the races, whether domiciled or resident in Bombay, irrespective of their political opinions, and calls upon members of the various organisations affiliated to the committee to promote peace and friendliness between the various sections.

The Council is of opinion that being in a vast majority it is the special responsibility of Hindus and Mussalmans to promote friendliness towards and between all the smaller communities residing in Bombay without distinction of political colour.

The Council whilst deploring the tragic occurrences congratulates the citizens of Bombay on having without Government aid restored peace and order and in this connection tenders its special congratulations to those Hindus, Mussalmans, Parsis and Christians who helped to bring it about and trusts that the peace and friendliness between the different communities will ever grow in spite of political differences.

The Council also congratulates the volunteers for the bravery they have shown whilst trying to prevent collision between rival factions and who lost their lives or were injured in discharging their selfless duty.

## HINDU UNIVERSITY.

### ALL-INDIA COMPETITION DEBATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, Nov. 29.

With the permission of the Benares Hindu University Authorities, the University Parliament is organising an All-India Competitive Debate on 15th December in the Parliament Hall of the University. It will be open to competitors of both sexes belonging to any College in India. The subject for the debate will be "Freedom's battle is better won by Constitutional Agitation than by Direct action." The Hon'ble Raja Motichand of Benares has offered a running prize worth Rs. 1000 for the best represented College. Gold Medals worth Rs. 150 and 100, with sets of books, will be awarded to the best speaker and the best lady speaker respectively. Two other gold medals will also be awarded to the second and the third best speakers. Every College wishing to compete should send two representative students, one speaking for and another against the subject. Free accommodation will be provided for competitors. Separate invitations are being issued to all Colleges but in view of the shortness of time, this general invitation is extended, so that even if invitation does not reach any College it may send in names of its representatives by 8th December to the Prime Minister, University Parliament, Benares.

# CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE CASE.

## SIKH LEADERS ON TRIAL.

## DIST. MAGISTRATE'S DEPOSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 28.

The trial under section 6 of the Seditious Meetings Act of the first batch of five persons arrested at Ajnala in connection with the Sikh *Diwan*, commenced to-day, before Mr. Connor, Additional District Magistrate, Amritsar. The Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown, while accused, Sardars Dansingh, Jaswantsingh, Tejasingh, Harnamsingh and Pandit Dinanath were undefended.

After the formal evidence as to the announcement of the notification under the act by beat of drums, Mr. Dunnett the District Magistrate, in the course of his evidence in Urdu stated that he had arranged a *Durbar* at Ajnala for the 26th to read out and explain the Government communiques on the subject of administration of the Golden Temple and other Gurdwaras to the leading Sikh *Sardars*. Side by side arrangements were made to hold political meetings in the villages, whether by the District Congress Committee or the District Gurdwara Committee, he did not remember. Believing that at these meetings speeches would be delivered, likely to promote disaffection and disturb public peace and tranquilty, he issued a prohibitory order on the 25th for announcement at Amritsar and Ajnala and had a copy served on the Secretary, Congress Committee, and Sardars Dansingh and Jaswant Singh. The accused were personally notified thereof by an Inspector of Police on the 26th. He held his *Durbar* as arranged, in which he provided seats for Sardar Dansingh, Jaswantsingh and Pandit Dinanath, the accused. After he had read and explained the communiques, as instructed by the Government, Jaswantsingh asked if speeches were permitted to which witness replied they were not necessary. Before his departure for Amritsar it was reported that accused intended holding a meeting and were considering arrangements for the same, and consequently he postponed his departure, learning shortly after that meeting had begun. He went to the place and saw, a hundred or a hundred and fifty persons seated with the Granth Sahib on a platform under a canopy, attended by the Granthi. Accused Dansingh, Jaswantsingh and perhaps Pandit Dinanath were seated to the right of the platform. He called Dansingh, who came with Jaswantsingh. Witness inquired what was going on. The latter replied it was religious *diwan*. Witness asked if speeches would be delivered. Jaswantsingh replied there would be none about Swaraj or Swadeshi. Witness inquired if there would be any regarding the Gurdwara keys. He replied they would assuredly be. Witness thereupon ordered the Inspector to arrest them. Witness knew Dinanth took a very large part in promoting such meetings and had been mentioned in the notice of the meeting and so he ordered his arrest. Tejasingh could be taken as one of the promoters and Harnamsingh accused, a zaildar, had attended the *durbar* clad in *kaddar* and from there had gone direct to *diwan* and was either a promoter or a member of the unlawful assembly. So he ordered their arrest also.

### WARNING TO THE PEOPLE.

Witness warned the people that so long as hymns continued he had no intention to interfere, but, if speeches were delivered or the gathering assumed a form of public meeting, the police had orders to take legal action. If the gathering had been purely religious, he would not have interfered, but witness and all others believed at the time that it was a public and political meeting and religious colour had been given to take shelter behind the *granth sahib*. Accused were convenors or promoters of the meeting. Witness read the Government notification, exempting religious meetings, dated 25th. Had it been within his knowledge that only that morning it had appeared in the "Tribune" witness would still have made the arrests. Witness admitted that there was a dispute between Government and Sikhs over the *gurdwara* keys. Some members of the Gurdwara Committee considered it purely religious, many others, partly religious and partly political and the remaining purely political. Witness considered Dinanath, accused, among the last class. Witness refused to bring himself to believe that under the present political situation in the district if a man got up to make a public speech about the keys affair and Government intention about them, he was free from political move. Reports of Dinanath's speeches in the district received by witness showed they were practically all violent and even seditious.

# INDIANS IN U. S. A.

## AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

### INTERVIEW WITH DR. HARDIKAR.

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, who returned home to India after an absence of several years in the United States where he did valuable work in explaining India's present political position to Americans and Canadians was interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle," to whom he described the political work done by Indians in America, the interest created in the American public by their efforts, and the present situation as regards Indian political propaganda in America.

"We meet again after a number of years, Dr. Hardikar," began our representative "While you have been away, many more Indians have left for further study in the United States and you must have met nearly all of them. How have they been received? Do they get abundant educational facilities?"

"I may tell you," replied Dr. Hardikar, who is a fluent speaker in Marathi and Kanarese and has a delightful Yankee accent when speaking English "that American Institutions are only too glad to welcome Indian students. The educational facilities there are not only abundant, they are such as to allow students to prosecute their work all the time that they are supporting themselves by getting through honest labour, enough for their boarding and lodging. I do wish our countrymen here realize that there is in America such a spirit of independence that work of any kind manual or otherwise is never looked down upon. There is no such thing as superior and inferior. We totally miss in America that servile spirit which looks up to a superior with awe and expects that its own inferiors should look up towards it in a corresponding manner. A student can get enough to live on by doing household work early morning and evening. But he sits at the same table as his employer while taking his meals. I can assure you, that of the 300 and odd students in America who come from India, more than 85 per cent have become self-supporting. In fact it is the usual thing in America for a student to maintain himself to a great extent while taking a course at a College".

"But can such work be easily obtained, and how do you expect a student to engage in political propagandist activities when he has to support himself like that?"

"Oh yes, it is quite easy if you go through the proper channels. There are employment bureaus for example in the various Universities. Our Hindustani Association in America can always help in this direction. As regards political work, you must get the right type of students to do it. You must understand that the American public looks with ridicule upon our efforts here to get doses of Home Rule. They expect us to get Swaraj. A student must be very well up in facts about India and must know how to secure an audience. All this comes by experience and practice. I was able to go on lecturing tours from one American State to another practically supporting myself and I visited even Canada where in cities like Toronto and Ottawa, I secured surprisingly good audiences. People in America are eager to have news about India, but it must be given to them in a form which they can easily assimilate."

"Is it a fact, that with the help of British money there is a counter propaganda in America telling people that India is prosperous and happy under British Rule."

"Sure, t'ere is" replied Dr. Hardikar. "And I may tell you that some of the paid agents are Indians themselves. There is a man who used to follow me wherever I lectured and tried to give a completely different picture of India from mine. British officials on a visit to the States are always keen on counteracting the work done by Indian nationalists. Sir William Meyer, who is now High Commissioner for India, made it a point during his sojourn in the States to talk about an India under British rule where reigned plenty, peace and prosperity under the Pax Britannica. The average American, however, can size up such special pleading at its true value. You must not forget though, that nearly half the people in America are of Anglo-Saxon descent. It is this element in the American population which is full of colour prejudice and which is attempting to undermine the work done by Indian nationalists."

"What about the Irish?"

The American Irish are very friendly and sympathetic" replied Dr. Hardikar. If we make systematic efforts in America there are Americans who will come forward to help us in our work with money and every other facility that they can place at our disposal There are on the whole three thousand Indians in the States including business men, Sikh and other workmen and students. Everybody of course respects Mahatma Gandhi but the average American does not understand anything about the doctrine of Non-violent Non-Co-operation. Educated, thoughtful Americans, however, have grasped the essential features of the doctrine and American reviews and Magazines are giving greater space to discussions of Indian politics."

"You think then that propaganda work in America should be developed systematically?

"Of course, and I have written out a statement which I want to submit to the Indian National Congress. I want an Inter relations Committee appointed by the Congress in every country where Indians congregate. In this country I should like to have a National Union of foreign Alumnii, a body composed of Indians who have been abroad for their studies. This body should take up the work of furthering this political propaganda abroad in every manner possible. And it should place at the disposal of Indian students going abroad the latest information available as regards educational and other facilities not only in America but in all other countries exception England where I think our students should not go, because they learn there only the spirit of servility and dependence. Dr. Hardikar at the conclusion of the interview handed over to our representative the following statement:—

In view of the fact that our countrymen are ill-treated everywhere and that our opponents are busily engaged in spreading lies about us, the Indian National Congress should undertake Hindustan's work outside its boundaries and in case it does, it is suggested that that work be carried on through a foreign department of the said body. The nature of the work should be

(1) To send well trained, experienced and elderly men, of the type of Lala Lajpatrai as India's ambassadors to all foreign countries except England. In the word "All" the South American as well as all Asiatic countries are included. The duty of these ambassadors should be to look after

(a) The diplomatic work of Hindustan

(b) The welfare of the Indian community in the country to which the ambassador is accredited.

(2) To form an inter-Relations Commission which shall organise bureaus in those countries in order to

(a) Disseminate knowledge about conditions in India.

(b) Establish relations between various educational Institutions with a view to

1. Create scholarships for Indian students there,

2. Arrange an interchange of professors, teachers and lecturers, etc.

(c) Start commercial organizations in order to facilitate trade relations between the two countries concerned.

3. To start a weekly foreign news service in India and to send copies of the same to such embassies wherever located, to Hindustani residents and to papers and periodicals in those countries in order to give current information about Indian affairs.

## PRINCE IN AJMER.

### COMPLETE HARTAL IN TOWN.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, Nov. 28.

The Prince of Wales arrived here this morning. Complete Hartal was observed in town. Tongas were not plying for hire and the attempts of the authorities to prevent Hartal failed, as a result of Congress and Khilafat Committee Propaganda. The Prince did not pass in state through the town, nor did he visit historical places. Thanks to the labours of local leaders, complete peace prevailed in the town. The Superintendent of Police arrested some Volunteers who were keeping order in the town. The Volunteers who were subsequently released.

A Mass Meeting was held in Adhaidin ka Jhoupra under the Presidentship of Mr. Manilal Kothari. Resolutions condemning the Municipality for presenting address to the Prince against the wishes of the people and congratulating Pt. Nekiram Sharma were passed. There was a huge bonfire of foreign cloths.

The District Congress Committee, Ajmer, meets on 3rd December for elections. The Provincial Congress Committee meets on 8th December for electing office-bearers and All-India Members.

## PREPARING TO RECEIVE PRINCE.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Nov. 29.

The Viceroy visits the centres of the Hindu University on first December. The amphitheatre which is to accommodate 10,000 people is approaching completion and strenuous efforts are being made to push on the arrangements for the ceremony or opening the new building of the University by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on 13th December and for a special convocation over which the Chancellor, the Maharajah of Mysore, will preside and at which the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters will be conferred on His Royal Highness. The annual convocation for conferring degrees will be held on the day following. Several ruling princes and other patrons of the University and a large number of donors and supporters of the University are expected to come. The syndicate and senate have unanimously recommended that the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters be conferred on Mrs. Annie Besant and the Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga in grateful recognition of their invaluable co-operation in establishing the University. It is understood that the proposal will receive the approval of the Chancellor.

## PRINCE AT JODHPUR.

(Associated Press.)

JODHPUR, Nov. 29.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales arrived at Jodhpur at 8/30 this morning and was warmly welcomed by the Maharajah of Jodhpur, Maharajah Sir Pratab Singh, the Regent, the younger brother of the Maharajah, and other high officers. The State Artillery fired a royal salute announcing the Prince's arrival. All those at the station were presented to the Prince, who after inspecting the Guard of Honour furnished by the State Infantry, drove in state to the palace.

# INDIAN TARIFF COMMISSION.

## SUGAR AND FREE TRADE.

### EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Nov. 28.

The Indian Tariff Commission, refreshed from week-end in the cold climate of Karachi put in a full day's work to-day. The programme of cross-examinations will carry them on over Thursday. The Karachi Club has invited the President and members to an At Home on Wednesday. Audience was not large when the Commission opened this morning. The first witness was Mr. S. Wood, Manager, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Karachi. Mr. Wood in course of cross-examination on sugar said high rates of Tariff had stimulated the growth of more cane-sugar. India was now producing 3 million cwts, before the war it was 2½ million. The extra half million was due to cultivation. The duty would encourage more production and better manufacture. It would not add to the price of Indian manufacturers but would keep the price just below the price of imported article. It was sufficient that manufacture should be encouraged and improved, and there was no reason why the tax-payer should resent increased price which is the result of enhanced dues. With the improved methods, India should supply both quantity and quality required for the whole country. The Present method of assessment on tariff value and not on quantity was more reasonable. There was greater risk and fear of loss in the other case in the mind of the importer and dealer. If plenty of manufactures were started, the removal of tariff would be advisable only if the condition of manufacture was sound. Stimulation of sugar-making in India was not wholly due to tariff. Quantity of sugar-imported into Karachi has increased for seven months owing to corresponding decrease in Bombay. There has been a sort of dumping. It is not easy to say if import duties have not affected import of sugar into India. Increased import does not necessarily mean that duties have no effect on reduction of imports. It would be better for the industry to improve itself. Government could help but witness would not say if Government should take active part in pioneering. Import duties have affected brown sugar more than white because the latter cannot be produced here. He could not say if nationalist sentiment had led to the increase of brown sugar-manufacture.

### PRICE OF SUGAR.

Price of Indian sugar would not come down as the result of expansion of industry and consequent competition. Producers would not cut each other's throats, they would not carry on price-war when they can easily sell what they produce at a price lower than what people pay for the imported article. Manufacturers will keep up the prices unless the supply was excessive. He objected to import duties as a means to foster an industry for revenue. He was not aware that the cost of producing in India was greater. Sugar production had increased for some years but he was against the retention of the high duties for that purpose. The industry should prosper without it. If the higher import duties had prompted investment in the industry and if the duty was reduced now it was not unfair to the investor. He did not see how the quantitative duty would affect the consumer. Agriculture would benefit by increased duty. India was primarily agricultural and the prosperity of the country was bound up with farming.

Mr. Moor's evidence concluded at 12-30 when adjournment was made. There is a feeling that the Commission will during the Karachi sessions collect some very sound ideas.

### "INDIA WANTED FREE TRADE."

Mr. E. L. Price, was cross-examined in the afternoon, who had previously submitted a lengthy written statement to which was attached a copy of his publication "Indian Legislative Economics" for ready reference. Answering questions he spoke in favour of free trade. Agriculture in India wanted free trade. Industry might be stimulated along with agriculture by natural and not artificial means. He admitted 80 per cent of agriculturists in India were far from comfortable. Taxation might be mitigated and also co-operation as in Denmark would help. The farmer should deal direct with the consumer. In Denmark and Ireland co-operation was a fine art. Artificial help of Government was not advisable alike in England and Japan. It had been disastrous in Germany and America. State-aided co-operation had succeeded. His view was that industrial development should not be at the expense of the growth of food-stuff in India. Transport played an important part in agricultural development. Subsidising could be done by Government in that way at the expense of the general taxes, but it led to corruption and political intrigue. He did not see how protection could be given to India against unfair dumping. The question was unfair. Fluctuations were such that nothing could be done to obviate this by taxation. He did not think normal conditions would prevail for 20 years.

### NO ARTIFICIAL SUPPORT NEEDED.

India for the present must only think of economy, anything else was building on sand. He considered all industries could build for themselves without artificial support. He did not believe in taxing the agriculturist population for the industries of the country. He knew of factories which depending on their own initiative still flourished, while others artificially encouraged went down.

He considered the import duty on silver necessary because silver was merchandise as well as a luxury. He knew no instance of a scientifically organised industry failing. Government help had not been necessary in case of successful private enterprises. He admitted it was possible that with the growth of industry, even of artificially helped, there might be no depletion of agricultural labour and no disastrous effects on the agriculturised population. Industrial countries had tided over famine more easily than non-agriculturised countries. But that applied to small countries. It was not possible to speed up the industrial progress in India without being prepared for periods of unemployment. He was not in favour of giving rebate to the Empire in the matter of export duty on hides. It was not unfair to the investor if the import or export duties on hides were abolished. The Government had no right to promise their continuance. It was an unnatural case for Government to foster any industry.

## NON-CO-OPERAN ON.

(Continued from Page 6.)

abstinence in such a way as not to assist this foreign Government to rule over you? This is boycott and this is what is meant when we say boycott is a political weapon. We shall not give them assistance to collect revenue and keep peace We shall not assist them in fighting beyond the frontiers or outside India with Indian blood and money. We shall not assist them in carrying on the administration of justice. We shall have our own courts and when time comes we shall not pay taxes. Can you do that by your united efforts? If you can, you are free from to-morrow."

### Support Mahatma Gandhi.

Mahatma Gandhi who has elaborated the programme contained in the words mentioned above, with greater precision of detail and with the important addition to it of the condition, that an absolutely non-violent atmosphere must be produced and retained during its operation, wants such united efforts. If there are any malcontents in the ranks of the Non-Cooperators, are they going to weaken his position by half hearted action, by criticisms and doubts which would only lead to political stagnation, by producing a feeling amongst the masses, that those who lead them are not united in their hearts and consequently in their actions regarding the methods of reaching their goal? There are many things the Nationalist party in each province can do to supplement and strengthen the Congress programme. The Nationalist party in the Deccan, for example, which remembers how very anxious Mr. Tilak was after his return from England to set up a well-thought out scheme of foreign propaganda can, while working to further the Non-Cooperation programme supplement it by the creation of an organized activity abroad to explain to America and the continent what Non-Cooperation in India really means. There is for Non-Cooperators a vast field of activities available by which Mahatma Gandhi's programme can be strengthened. But let us not by our hesitation and doubt do anything which will impair the moral worth of a movement based on complete non-violence. Let us not give occasion for the only political leader in India, who at present is also its most potent and religious force to say to himself "in return for benefits I received ingratitude, for miracles blasphemies, for 'heavenly doctrine' reproofs."

L. G. K.

## PRINCE'S ALLAHABAD PROGRAMME.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29.

The following programme for the prince's visit to Allahabad has been decided on. His Royal Highness will arrive at Prayag station on 12th December morning and be received by the officials and the Reception Committee. A visit will be paid to the University where an informal address and an album will be presented. The High Court will next be visited informally and the Judges introduced. On his way to the Government House where Municipal Address will be presented the Prince will see the school children. After the Municipal address, leading landholders will be presented to the Prince. In the afternoon the Prince will play polo and will meet Indian officers on the grounds. There will be a small dinner party at the Government House after which His Royal Higness will leave for Benares.

Mr. Ibrahim Jamaludin, Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association has addressed a representation to the Chairman of the Bomay Municipal Corporation, about the immediate construction of stables by the Municipality and relaxation in the rules of the Municipality as regards paving the flooring of the stables, till Municipal stables are completed.

The Hon. Secretary of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind has received up to date a sum of Rs. 4,27,415 by way of subscriptions from individual gentlemen and charitable associations.

# OPEN LETTER.

## TO MR. LALJEE NARANJEE

Sir,—There are various kinds of presidents, good, bad or indifferent, and I have known specimens of each variety, but allow me to say you beat all of them. Your attempt to convert my proposition which admittedly was a vote of censure on you and the Committee into a vote of confidence by your casting vote may have been ingenious but it was no more serious and no less ridiculous than that of Don Quixote tilting at the windmills. For this adventure you are admitted into the brotherhood of knights errant and dubbed "Sir" President. The such time as British knighthood is confirmed on you—a contingency not improbable in your case as your name for the last year or so has been mentioned in that direction,—you will be known as "Sir" President. That will be perhaps the most important event of your public life and career. This by way of preamble, which I beseech you to accept in the spirit in which it is meant.

As to how the address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales was decided upon by some members of the Managing Committee of our Chamber, *without* the item being on the agenda of the meeting, and *after* some members had left—facts which have not been denied even by the four page report of the Managing Committee—is now public property. I will pass on to the General Meeting of the members of the Chamber called upon requisition. As the proceedings of the said meeting have been reported and known to the public, they need hardly be referred to. Your able conduct in the chair has been the subject of comment by your friends and admirers, also the press, and hence it is also need not detain me, except to say that it was the most wonderful feature of the serio-comic farce. You had the supplementary report of Mr. Matani, one of the scrutineers and his letter to Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee. When requsted you refused to considered these, you had not the grace to place them before the meeting, or even to read the contents, on the plea that you had consulted your lawyers and that on their advice that Mr. Matani, after making his first report had ceased to be a scrutineer and could not supplement it. However that may be, the fact remains that the report was made and is now public property. What does the report 1 *as a whole*, show.

(a) 141 votes were recorded for, and 133 against, my proposition.

(b) Out of these, 3 for, and I, against the proposition were amended votes, and so amended with the consent of scrutineers. and yet, strange to say, rejected.

(c) 22 had voted for, and 16 against the proposition and these votes were recorded on papers supplied by the Secretary, with the consent of scrutineers, to those eligible to vote and yet these votes have been, subsequently rejected. Rules of the Chamber are clear on the point.

(d) 4 for, and 6 against, the proposition were not counted being on voting papers without serial number of the members, but had the initials of the Secretary on them—surely no fault of the voters.

(e) 1 for the proposition but with incorrect serial—a lapse on the part of the Secretary for which the mover of the proposition suffers. Surely a curious piece of justice by the scrutineers.

(f) 3 for, and I against, the proposition, being on voting papers without the signature of voters, a proceedure not required at law. (McMillian vs. Le Roy Mining Co.).

Law also lays down that in a chairman's decision is challenged—as yours was—it is his duty to take steps to ascertain the true numbers. (R. vs. St. Pancras) and provides for calling another meeting. This was suggested but you refused to do so. No law known to man makes any erroneous declaration by the chairman conclusive. May I request you to refer to your lawyer on this subject?

All this was pointed out to you, but you over anxious to use your casting vote to save as they say the "nose" of the Committee and its Chairman, and you thought it fit to waive the objections aside.

Even after such invalid declaration of the result, how does the matter really stand? The decision of some members of the Committee to present an address of welcome has been gained by the casting vote of its Chairman. Who has bungled the Chamber into a delicate position? Who has extricated himself not by the recorded votes, nor by the result of the poll, but by his own arbitrary action out of it.

But your arbitrary method did not end here. It merely began there on Saturday when you adjourned the meeting, it was but 5 p.m. (S. T.). My second proposition could well have been allowed to be taken up for discussion. This you did not do. You could have, if it so suited you, fixed for the purpose any day *prior* to the Prince's visit. This you did not do though you had six days at your disposal. On the 18th instant a *day after* the Prince had arrived, even after the efficiency of my proposition had been rendered nugatory you had not the courage to face it. Was it not the fear of its being carried of nullifying the "casting-vote-address" that prevented you from giving a day for its discussion? Is not all this significantly eloquent? You killed the proposition by not allowing it to be discussed, and death in this case has endowed it with life—eternal life and it will continue on the record of the Chamber as an act of your presidential arbitrariness.

May I ask what is the significance of the "casting-vote-address?" On division it was lost, and on poll there was a tie. Whatever its value in your eyes, it can have no appreciation from any self-respecting man. The notorious sharp division in its passage has minimized its moral value to the public.

Mr Matani who admits he was confused in agreeing on a tie, on reconsideration wanted to free his conscience of what he believed was a piece of injustice, approached you. How is he treated by you? You know it best and I will leave you to settle it between you and your conscience.

As I mentioned at the General Meeting, if defeated I would accept the decision with a smile. I accept your arbitrary verdict with a broader smile because of your irresistible wit and the humour of the situation. I invite you and your supporters to do the same. Now that your casting-vote presents the address, should not you all rejoice on the fact and withdraw the veiled threats of wrecking the Chamber? The Chamber is too valuable to be so wrecked. Enough now Laljeebhoy—Jai-Gopal.

Sincerely Yours,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE,
Nov. 23.

# VILLAGE LIFE IN C. P.

## THE END OF THE DAY'S TASK

(BY A BRITISH OFFICER.)

The tilli crop has been cut, the seed dusted out and packed in bags, and now the picking of cotton is in full swing. This is done only by women and children, and it is a pleasing sight to see them troop in each with her burden of the snow white *kapas* fresh from the burst pod. The mothers proudly marshal their children before them, each of the mites with a load representing a tiny share in the day's task and earnings. All are speculating how much money will be carried to their account at the current rate per *passarie*, of five seers. Each bundle is weighed in, the labourer's name called out and noted down with an occasional *"shabash"* or *"bohoth atcha"* to encourage the industrious. Payment is made weekly on bazar days, but the tiny workers are usually given in addition to the money credit, a handful of parched gram or a little jaggery on the spot, and all go on their way with that satisfaction born of fatigue and a hope in the future which are the reward of honest toil. But some with empty larders in their humble homes, hang back.

"How now, Luchmi, and you Gopi, and you Raibhai, are you not going home?".

"Memsa'ib, there is nothing to eat in the house."

"You want an advance then?, but you cannot buy grain till bazar day."

"True, memsahib, but will you not give it us in grain?"

"Yes, of course, one chowata each should do, and you will receive it presently at the bungalow. Listen, your account will then be. . . ." and an explanation is begun to let them know how their account stands, but we are cut short with *"his ko malum? Api ko malum."* When we too walk home we speculate on that *"api ko malum,"* that complete trust and confidence of the ignorant poor from whom fear has been banished. Not the fear of the consequences of malingering, or a want of straight forwardness, for they know no excuse will be accepted for these, but the fear which springs from an unfair exercise against them of power, of force, of opportunity to work selfish ends. We pride ourselves on the loyalty of the masses of India, and we describe them as "dumb" when we consider political agitation in this country, and we rely on that *"api ko malum"* and affect to discount political aspirations. Are we always right? Is the betterment of the masses always safe in our hands, and under our systems? We build railways which carry the produce of the agriculturist to distant markets—sometimes too distant; we establish courts of justice where disputes are settled with fairness; we open dispensaries where all who care to go may obtain medicines and treatment; and we encourage education, but—and it is a mighty, But, do we know how the ignorant agriculturist is victimised at railway stations; how the ordinary folk fear the surroundings of a court house and the police station; and all the harrasment often had there; what the treatment "dispensed" at dispensaries often is when there is not money enough in hand to secure medicines and treatment; how few can avail themselves of the schools for the advancement of their promising boys?

"My dear fellow, we cannot do everything," I have been told, "we cannot exercise control at every railway station, at every court house or police thana, at every dispensary and hospital. We could not afford it. The truth is until these same masses of whom you speak so feelingly are educated, and grow out of their condition of childhood they will always be subject to unfair exactions and unfair treatment."

And I have ventured to say in reply "well then, what about that *mission* to the people of India we never tire of speaking of? I agree that education will remedy much in their condition, but does our 'mission' include free education? Have we not imported into this country a costly system that is not suited to its educational stage? Is it not all too top heavy? Can the brain of the country not evolve something better and less expensive? Is India alone in the world unequal to solve her own problems, and work out her own salvation?"

"You forget, you enthusiast, that we have recently introduced the Reforms which give the brain of the country their opportunity. Within them indigenous talent will find a wide range for benefiting their country."

"No. I have not forgotten the Reforms. Indeed, they forcibly picture to my mind a parade ground on which India stands to learn the "goose steps" of Government, and the drill Sergeant roars out:

Indian squad, 'shun. Reserved subjects: quick march: double: Halt—stand at ease—for half a century.'

And then:

'Indian squad, 'shun. Transferred subjects: March: halt: stand easy—for ten years.'

We must realise that the temper of the country and the trend of its aspirations are against this spoon feeding."

# BOTTOMLEY CASE.

## CRITICISM FROM THE BENCH.

## BIGLAND SENT FOR TRIAL.

Sir Chartres Biron, at Bow-Street, on November 10, announced his decision in the case in which Mr. Horatio Bottomley, M.P., charges Reuben Bigland, a Birmingham agent, with publishing a libel, attempting to extort money, and with inciting three other persons to extort money. On the charge of publishing a libel in a pamphlet entitled "The Downfall of Horatio Bottomley," he ordered Bigland to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court, and on the charge of incitement he committed Bigland to the Shropshire Assizes, the alleged offence having taken place in that county. If he accepted the story of the defence, said the magistrate, three men were committing wicked and deliberate perjury, and that was a far too serious matter for him to try. It must be thoroughly investigated in another court. The other charge—that of threatening to publish a libel with a view of extorting money—was dismissed, and in giving his reasons for this decision the magistrate made some strong comments on the attitude of the prosecution. "In face of the facts," he said, "and after carefully considering this case, and with a due sense of the seriousness of what I am saying, I am unable to believe Mr. Bottomley on his oath. I do not believe this prosecution for blackmail is a bona-fide prosecution, and upon this charge I shall discharge Bigland."

In the course of a statement after he had been formally charged, Bigland emphatically denied that it was ever his intention to extort money from Mr. Bottomley, and declared that he was glad to have the opportunity of proving his own charges against Mr. Bottomley at the Old Bailey.

### MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

Sir Chartres Biron said the case had lasted a very considerable time, and as it was of considerable public importance he was anxious to have an opportunity of going carefully through the depositions before he made up his mind what were the charges, if any, upon which it was his duty to commit Bigland. With regard to the libel, there could be no question about that; the only thing he could decide in that Court was whether it was a libel and whether there was publication. The defence there be, must be a matter for another Court. Of the other charges many of them had been abandoned. That, he confessed, did not surprise him. They were old charges, and they were spread over a great many years. They were based mainly upon somewhat incoherent letters, which on the face of them did not bear the construction which the prosecution endeavoured to put upon them. But, coming to the charge that Mr. Bigland, in October, 1919, attempted to obtain a large sum of money from Mr. Bottomley by threatening to publish a certain pamphlet, that was on a very different footing from the other charges. It was a very crear and a very specific charge.

Before making up his mind upon it he had to consider one or two matters. First of all, how did that charge come before the Court, and what was the nature of the evidence upon which it was based? The first thing about it was that i was a stale charge. This incident took place in October, 1919, and from that date until October 11 in this year no proceedings had been taken in respect of it. That in itself was a very significant fact. The charge depended, not entirely, but almost entirely, upon Mr. Bottomley's personal evidence. It must be obvious that if that evidence was not accepted the charge fell to the ground. It was true that there was some corroboration; there was the corroboration of the servants. It was their recollection of what took place two years age, heard partially through an open door—a summary of what was undoubtedly a stormy interview. There was also the evidence of Mr. Elias. With regard to the servants, no one would suggest that their corroboration would justify him in accepting Mr. Bottomley's version of what took place unless he believed Mr. Bottomley's evidence.

The corroboration of Mr. Elias was what he might call indirect corroboration. Mr. Elias spoke of an interview some time afterwards in which he alleged that Mr. Bottomley made certain statements to him which were consistent with his having acted in the way the prosecution said he acted at the earlier interview in Mr. Bottomley's bed-room. What was the story as told by Mr. Bottomley himself? Was it a very credible one? It was that this man burst into his bed-room and said to him. "Unless you give me £60,000 for a certain scheme I have in my mind I shall publish a libel about you." If that were true there could not be a clearer case on what he might call, for purpose of convenience, a black charge of blackmail, for that was really what it amounted to. How did Mr. Bottomley meet that? He certainly met it in a very curious way; he said, after a somewhat stormy interview. "You had better go and see my friends about it." The explanation he gave was that he was anxious to get Mr. Bigland out of his bed-room, but the simple process of sending for a policeman did not seem to have occurred to him.

### CLAIM AND QUARREL.

"All these facts," said the magistrate, "appear to me to point to the probability that that interview—which was undoubtedly a stormy one, and at which it seems to be common ground that there was some request for money—was more in the nature of what Mr. Houston suggested in his evidence, and that was that this man thinking, rightly or wrongly, that he had some claim upon Mr. Bottomley in respect of services rendered in the course of their very long and somewhat curious acquaintance, he was pushing that at this interview and quarrelled with Mr. Bottomley because he would not give it to him." But the matter did not rest there. What happened a few days afterwards? Mr. Bottomley, with the man he said was blackmailing him, had a perfectly friendly interview, and wrote a letter to his son suggesting that the should go away on a holiday. Was that consistent with the serious nature of the charge which he preferred on October 11?

Such was the story in itself, and he must now come to the evidence upon which he was asked to accept it. They had a very curious witness, Mr. Elias, who gave his evidence, considering the nature of it, with a singular frankness, because he deposed to an interview with Bigland at the instigation of Houston. Houston had already had several interviews with Bigland, and had said that he went to those interviews anxious to find any way of coming to terms. Coming to terms about what? "About criminal proceedings pending in a court of law," said the magistrate. "This is not a civil action for libel; the criminal law has been set in process. The Crown is prosecuting, and I say at once that all those responsible for the negotiations or conduct of those negotiations are worthy of and deserving the greatest possible blame. It is something very like a conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice. It certainly is a deliberate attempt to mislead this Court." What did it amount to? he proceeded. First of all they had the interviews with Mr. Houston. They had Houston seeing Bigland, and putting pressure on him to plead guilty upon terms, and efforts to obtain possession of a bag containing 1,500 letters of complaint against Mr. Bottomley.

There was an interview with Mr. Bottomley on October 5, information having been sworn on September 29, and there having been a hearing in that Court on October 4, and neither on the original information nor on either of those two days was there a single word of the blackmail charge. After the interview with Mr. Bottomley on October 5, an interview was arranged with Mr. Bigland at the Metropole Hotel, and Mr. Elias suggested that Bigland should plead guilty at that Court, that the prosecution should be withdrawn, but that before there should be any suggestion of withdrawing the prosecution certain questions should be put by Bigland to Mr. Bottomley, those questions having been written out by Mr. Bottomley in his own handwriting and taken with his knowledge by Elias to Houston. Those questions were: Who is A. J. Newton? What about Farrow's Bank? Who is Mr. Hill? Will everybody be paid in full? These, said Sir Chartres, were very material questions in the interest of Mr. Bottomley. What did Mr. Elias suggest should be done in that Court? It was that Mr. Bottomley was to go into the box and make his statement; then Mr. Bigland was to question him upon those four points, and Mr. Bottomley was then to give convincing answers, not the less convincing because he had already prepared the questions which were to be put to him as coming spontaneously from Bigland. This was a very curious story, but it did not merely rest there.

### NOT AN HONEST PROSECUTION.

What was Mr. Bottomley's evidence about it? On October 19 Mr. Bottomley swore, "I did not authorise Mr. Elias to interview defendant on my behalf at all, nor did I authorise Mr. Elias to suggest that defendant in this case should put certain questions to me in cross-examination." Mr. Bottomley swore this on October 19, when he knew that he had written out the very questions in his own handwriting, and with his knowledge Elias, his own witness, had taken them to Bigland. He went on to say, "I did not know it was the intention of Mr. Elias to do any of these things, nor was it within my knowledge that he did it." Mr. Bottomley swore this on October 19, Mr. Elias, in his evidence on October 27, said that he saw Mr. Bottomley some time after October 11 or October 13, but not long after. If that were accurate, at the time Mr. Bottomley gave his evidence he did know about his evidence on the 10th. Oddly enough, Mr. Elias was recalled, and then altered the date at which he told Mr. Bottomley about this evidence, placing it at such a date that Mr. Bottomley's own evidence might be correct. This was a curious alteration, especially when they heard the evidence of Mr. Houston, who said that after the interview on the 20th he went to Mr. Bottomley and told him everything that had happened, and Mr. Bottomley said to him these very significant words, "The whole story of these negotiations may be brought to light; what are you going to say about it?" "In the face of these facts," said the magistrate, "and after carefully considering this case, and with a due sense of the seriousness of what I am saying, I am unable to believe Mr. Bottomley on his oath. I do not believe this prosecution for blackmail is an honest and bona-fide prosecution. It is only after these underhand negotiations have broken down for some reason or other that they are even mentioned in this Court. Therefore, upon this charge of threatening to publish a libel on Mr. Bottomley in October with a view to extorting money from him, I shall discharge Bigland." Proceeding, the magistrate said they now came to another matter altogether—the charges of inciting three people to publish libels about Mr. Bottomley with a view of extorting money from him. That was a very serious charge, and it came before the Court in a very different way from the others. It did not in the least depend upon Mr. Bottomley's evidence. The defence here was not that the conversations between Bigland and these three men were misunder stood or exaggerated, or did not in fa amount to or bear the significance which the prosecution suggested. The defence was a bold one, that there never was any con versation of any kind between Bigland an these three men at the time alleged. "If accept that," said Sir Chartres, "it mean that these three men are comitting wicked and deliberate perjury. It is a serious issue. If the defence is right about that, that issue is far too serious for me to try It must be thoroughly investigated in another Court, and, therefore, upon these three charges of inciting I shall commit Bigland for trial at the Shropshire Assizes, the only place to which I have jurisdiction to send him."

### BIGLAND'S DENIALS.

The magistrate then formally charged and cautioned the defendant, and Bigland, read ing from a typewritten statement, said: "With regard to the inciting, I most emphatically deny that it was ever my intention to extort money from the prosecutor by threatening to publish anything about him or in any other way. With regard to the witnesses, Harrison, Swinfield Wells, and Phillips, to the best of my knowledge I have never spoken to any of them in my life, although I remember having a conversation with the Rev. A. J. Waldron in the presence of Mr. Swinfield Wells. If it had been my intention to make money out of the exposure of Mr. Bottomley I should have accepted the £10,000 which I say was offered to me on Oct. 10 last by Mr. Houston, which offer was repeated by Mr. Hooley to my son on Oct. 6, and increased by Mr. Hooley again to £20,000 on Oct. 28. I have no doubt that these offers were made on behalf of Mr. Bottomley or Mr. Elias, who told me at the Metropole he would see to me if I accepted his suggestions. I refused these offers because I am determined to expose the wrongs of the thousands of people, most of them poor and ignorant, who have been duped for years past by Mr. Bottomley's means and by means of his succession of sweepstakes and lottery schemes, every one of which say have been fraudulently conducted. say it is a scandal that the exposure of this fraud should have been left to me, who am a poor man myself, but make no claim to be a saint; but on behalf of over a thousand subscribers to these clubs, whose letters have here, I am prepared to go through with it at whatever sacrifice, and I am glad to have an opportunity of proving these charges at the Old Bailey.

Sir Chartres Biron: Then you will be committed to the Central Criminal Court on the libel charge and to the Shropshire Assize on the inciting charges.

In reply to the magistrate, the clerk (Mr Gaskell) said that hp to the present the defendant had been on bail in two sureties of £100 each.

Sir Chartres Biron: With regard to th libel charge I will take two sureties in £25 each, and I will take the same bail in respect of the inciting charges.

The same sureties as before offered them selves and were accepted. They were Mr. H. Hackitt, chartered accountant, Strand, W. C., and Mr. William Deakin, manufacturer, of Earl's-court-road.

Mr. Comyns Carr said that at the request of Sir Ernest Wild all the evidence had been taken in one set of depositions, and he therefore suggested that all the witnesses who had been called should be attached to each charge. Althongh in some instances their evidence would not be strictly relevant they ought to go to each court.

Mr. Jones pointed out that that would involve Mr. Bottomley's two servants, whose evidence only related to the charge which had been dismissed, going to Shropshire.

Mr. Comyns Carr said that as far as the servants were concerned they might be left out altogether. but he submitted that the rest of the witnesses should go to both places.

Mr. Spence suggested that it was har on Mr. Elias that he should have to go to Shropshire.

Sir Chartres Biron: I think they must all be sent to the assizes as well as the Central Criminal Court. It is the fault of the way in which this case has been conducted. This concluded the proceedings.—"Daily Telegraph."

## PRINCE AT MAYO COLLEGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PRINCE OF WALES' CAMP, Nov. 28.

The Prince of Wales this afternoon visited the Pensioners' Camp and witnessed a parade of five hundred pensioners and talked to the pensioned Indian officers who were presented to him. He drove through infantry lines to the Mayo College where he distributed prizes to the students. He was met by a riding troop of the College who escorted the Prince to the main entrance where he was received by Lieut.-Col. S. B. A. Patterson, Commissioner, and Mr. F. A. Leslie Jones and the staff of the College. Inside the main hall it was a bright spectacle which one witnessed in the presence of students in gorgeous costume, the Ruling Princes in robes of silk richly finished in gold, large portraits of the benefactors adorned the wall including those of King George and his august father and of Lord Mayo. The Prince was taken in procession by the College staff headed by the Principal. On taking seat on the silver throne on the dais, the Principal welcoming the Prince assured him of the devotion of the College to the person of His Royal Highness and his illustrious house and gave a detailed account of the progress of the College. At various stages he eulogised the munificent gifts of some of the Viceroys and some of the leading Ruling Princes and Chiefs. Their aim was he said to create in India a public school spirit and cultivate virtues such as honesty, self-reliance, initiative industry, etc. The Prince after distributing the prizes replied to the welcome.

After distributing the prizes at the Mayo College the Prince of Wales attended garden party on the College grounds which was held in his honour. Almost all European residents of the place, the Ruling Princes and Chiefs, prominent Indian citizens and Durbaris were present. The students of the College forming a riding troop and host of others were presented to the Prince with whom he shook hands. Sumptuous arrangements for refreshments were made for guests.

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It is notified, says a Delhi message, that French and British visas are now no longer required on passports of British and French nationals travelling from India to France and the United Kingdoms. This arrangement does not affect visa requirements for French nationals entering India.—(A. P.).

Mr. R. A. Graham took over the charge as Chief Secretary to the Madras Government on November 28th.

With a view to provide efficient canteen service capable of immediate expansion in time of war it is understood that it has been decided to create an Army Canteen Board for conducting regimental institutes in certain military districts.—(A. P.).

The Hon. Mr. Shafi, Educational Member, will leave Delhi on the first of December on 24 days'tour visiting among other places, Lahore, Ambala, Lucknow, Calcutta, Shillong and Agra. He will return on December 20th.—(A. P.).

# BOMBAY P. C. COMMITTEE.

## PROGRESS OF WORK.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was formed in the month of April 1921. Since its formation it has carried on the Congress work in the City of Bomvay. The following is a report of the work done up to 31st October 1921.

Formation of the District Congress Committees and the Provincial Congress Committee:—In accordance with the new constitution of the Indian National Congress the City of Bombay was divided into seven districts, corresponding with the Municipal Wards, and District Congress Committees were established. These Committees elected their representatives to form the first Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for this year under the new constitution. This Committee met on the 27th April 1921 and elected its office-bearers. It met again on 30th April and passed Rules for the conduct of its business and the election of delegates for the Indian National Congress as required by the new constitution.

The Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.—In accordance with the Rules framed by the Committee it elected a Council of 20 members to carry on its affairs. The names of the members of the Council as well as the office-bearers are given on page 2. During the year under report the Council held 19 meetings, average attendance being 10.

Election of Representatives to the All-India Congress Committee:—As required by the new constitution the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee elected the following members as its representatives to the All-India Congress Committee on the 27th June 1921:—

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Messrs. Umar Sobani, Shankerlal G. Banker, Lukhmidas R. Tairsee, V. A. Desai and Vithaldas V. Jerajani.

In order to maintain the Lucknow compact Mr. Vithaldas V. Jerajani vacated his seat to make room for a Mahomedan member and Mr. Ahmed H. S. Khatri was elected in his place.

Congress Members:—During the year under report the District Congress Committees made strenuous efforts to register members for the Congress. The total number of members registered by the different Congress Committees up to 31st October is as follows:—

A—1649, B—11907, C—12020, D—10436, E—1745, F—4123, and G—8788:—Total—45668.

The Swarajya Sabha and other Volunteers and the students of the National Schools, the National College and the Sadhakashram rendered valuable services in convassing members for the Congress Committees.

### SWARAJ FUND.

Tilak Swarajya Fund:—This item of the programme laid down by the All-India Congress Committee at Bezwada was taken up rather late about the middle of June, but the City made a big effort in response to Mahatma Gandhi's appeal and subscribed over 37 lacs within a fortnight thereby earning the glory of being mainly instrumental in making up the crore.

Of this amount Rs 22,57,071-0-9 have already been collected and the balance is being collected.

For the control and management of this fund the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee has passed the following resolution on the 31st July 1921 appointing a special committee of Trustees for the purpose.

"Appointment of a special Committee of Trustees for the Tilak Swarajya Fund—Whereas the subscriptions collected in Bombay for the All-India Tilak Memorial Swarajya Fund are beyond the requirements of the Province of Bombay and have been collected for the purpose of spending wherever required in India, it is the opinion of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee that the control and management thereof should be handed over to a specially appointed Committee and therefore this Committee appoints the following members:—1. Mr. Raghavji Purshottam, 2. Mr. Velji L. Nappoo, 3. Mr. Umar Sobani, 4. Mr. Revashankar J. Jhaveri, 5. Mr. Ardeshir B. Godrej, 6. Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, 7. Mr. Lakhmidas R. Tairsee, and 8. Mr. Shankarlal G. Banker to form a Committee to control and manage the said Funds under the following conditions:—

1. Requirements of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to be first charge upon the Funds.

2. Wherever there is need outside the Province of Bombay, the said Committee is authorised to disburse upon a recommendation from the All-India Congress Committee for the undermentioned purpose:—

1. The spread of the Spinning wheel and Khadi.
2. The conduct of the National Schools.
3. The elevation of the depressed classes.
4. Famine Relief.
5. Liquor prohibition.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee reserves to itself the right to inspect from time to time the accounts kept by the said Committee.

The said Committee shall publish its accounts at least every six months. All money shall be deposited in a known Bank or otherwise in a proper manner. The said Committee shall have all the accounts properly audited."

Out of the collections made Rs. 4,90,413-4-5 have already been remitted to the All-India Congress Committee.

### SWADESHI AND BOYCOTT.

(a) Charkhas:—The Congress Committees as well as several associations are conducting classes for giving instructions in hand-spinning and it is estimated that more than 5,000 Charkhas have already been distributed. As the demand for Charkhas went on increasing and as great difficulty was experienced by the public in obtaining Charkhas and cotton slivers, the Council opened a workshop and a depot to manufacture and supply Charkhas and cotton slivers. The depot has till now manufactured about 1,000 Charkhas and of this 1,250 have already been sold; it has also sold about 14,000 lbs. of cotton slivers and purchased about 700 lbs. of hand spun yarn of which about 200 lbs. of yarn have been sold to weavers. The depot has made arrangements for about 2,500 lbs. of cotton slivers and 100 Charkhas every week which may be considered sufficient to meet the present demand. The depot has received about 50 maunds uncarded cotton free. All the District Congress Committees have made arrangements to stock Charkhas and slivers for the needs of spinners in their districts and through them more than 1,500 Charkhas have been distributed. The Girgaum and Mandvi District Congress Committees have put some looms for weaving Khadi, and the Girgaon District Congress Committee has also made arrangements for giving instructions in hand-weaving.

### PICKETING.

Although picketing of liquor shops did not form a part of the N. C. O. Programme laid down by the Congress, it found much favour with the public and was therefore taken up by the Council in the early part of June. It was first thought that this work could be best carried out through the District Congress Committee and the Council therefore asked the Congress Committees to take up the propaganda work in this connection in their respective districts and to organise the picketing of liquor shops within their jurisdiction. The F. and G. Wards Committees were the first to start the work and they were soon followed by E. D. and B. Wards Committees. The picketing, however, was found to be effective only in the first two Wards, while the D. and E. Wards having failed to secure the requisite number of volunteers for the task had to leave several shops in their Wards unpicketed. The attention of the Council being drawn to this state of affairs it resolved to take upon itself the task of organising picketing in all the Wards and appointed a special Vigilance Committee for the purpose on 27th June. This Committee under the guidance of its Chairman Mr. V. A. Desai affected considerable improvement in the organisation so that by the middle of July the picketing in the E. F. and G Wards was put on satisfactory basis and raised expectations of a similar result in the other Wards. However, about the middle of July the Licensees held a conference with Mahatma Gandhi and as a result thereof the Council passed a resolution suspending picketing during the month.

Later, however, it was found out that the licensees were only seeking a little respite to arrange favourable terms with the Government and therefore the Council passed a resolution on the 27th of July to the effect that picketing of toddy shops be resumed by the 2nd August unless the toddy dealers undertake not to renew their licenses from the first of August next.

At this time efforts were made to pursuade the Bhandarees to come to a proper decision but it was soon found out that they were not at all serious about the matter and that they were taking advantage of the situation to secure more concessions from the Government and when these were granted the tapping of the toddy trees was resumed about the middle of August.

Under these circumstances the Council had also to resume picketing and this it now started on a well considered basis. It divided the City into 15 convenient sections instead of 7 Municipal Wards and each section was given in charge of one Captain. Nearly 1,500 volunteers were engaged in this work and though recently a large number of them were incapacitated for work by malarious fever, most of the shops were satisfactorily picketted and generally it can be said that on no single day the number of shops left out exceeded 40 the total number of shops being about 840. As a result of the organised effort several liquor and toddy licensees have expressed their willingness to come to terms and the matter has been placed before the Council for consideration.

The Council has resolved on the 7th October to organise a complete Hartal on the day of arrival of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and hold a meeting and arrange a Bonfire of Foreign Clothes at the same time on the grounds of the Elphinstone Mills and to bring about all possible means a complete boycott of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

The Council has unanimously recommended Mr. C. R. Das as President for the ensuing Congress.

As it was found necessary to organise a well disciplined Volunteer Corps for the purpose of keeping order at Congress functions organised by the Committee the Council has authorised the formation of such a corps and has appointed a Sub-Committee of Messrs. V. A. Desai, D. C. Maniar, and L. T. Patankar authorising it to take necessary steps in the matter.

The Council has appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Lakhmidas R. Tairsee, B. N. Motiwala, B. F. Bharucha, V. A. Desai, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Mr. B. N. Mehesheri and the Secretaries to consider and report about the advisibility of contesting the ensuing Municipal elections.

## PROCLAIMED DISTRICTS IN PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 28.

Districts of Ambala, Karnal, Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon in the Punjab have been proclaimed under the Seditious Meetings Act.

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The Commander-in-Chief and Lady Rawlinson arrived at Howrah station on the 28th instant. Their Excellencies left next morning for Burma, and will return to Calcutta on 9th December. (A. P.).

# COALITION POLICY.

## MR. ASQUITH ON ECONOMY.

## HOPES OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. Asquith addressed in mail week two meetings in Glasgow—an afternoon meeting of representative Liberals from the district Parliamentary divisions, and an open meeting in St. Andrew's Hall in the evening.

Addressing the St. Andrew's Hall demonstration of 5,000 Liberals, Mr. Asquith said: We meet at a critical moment in the fortunes of the world. There is, at the moment, only one bright spot in the international situation—the assembling of the Washington Conference, which will belie a universal hope if it does not bring about an agreed and workable scheme for wholesale reduction of armaments, and so satisfy the first condition of the future peace of the world. (Cheers.)

The futility of the Government of Ireland Act passed last December is admitted by its authors. The policy of reprisals has been abandoned as an acknowledged failure. The policy of negotiation with Sinn Fein on the basis of Dominion self-government, after being derided and rejected, has been tardily adopted.

In all these respects the Independent Liberal attitude, both on its critical and constructive sides, has been completely vindicated. What better justification could there be for the maintenance of Liberalism as a distinct and organised political force?

### NO MORE CIVIL WAR.

Their policy, and the Conference now going on, have our best wishes. (Cheers.) We hope and pray for the success of their negotiations. But let me say this—I say it with all seriousness, and, indeed, solemnity—that if, I understand the temper of the British people, so far as we are responsible, the gates of civil war must not be reopened in Ireland. (Cheers.)

We are all agreed, and I myself, in office and out of office, have repeatedly declared, that we will be no parties to the coercion of the Ulster minority. Neither will we be parties, at the instance of that minority or of anybody else, to the coercion of the remaining three-fourths of Ireland. (Loud cheers.)

The Act of Union has gone by the board, with the assent of the Unionist party. That being so, there is nothing sacrosanct or irretrievable in the provisions of an Act passed as lately as 1920 on whose clauses the ink is hardly yet dry. (Cheers.)

### WAY TO BETTER TRADE.

Referring to the industrial outlook Mr. Asquith said the situation had been described by the Chancellor of the Exchequer as "appalling." Superficial diagnosis leads to pettifogging prescriptions. We must probe the real cause to and the real remedies. Government apologists represent it all as the inevitable consequence of the war. This is only partly true. Much of our present stress is due to post-war extravagance, and still more to lack of provision in the Treaties of Peace.

There are three essential conditions to a revival of financial and industrial stability:—

1. Such drastic economies and such resolute avoidance of a policy of adventure as will render possible a substantial remission of taxation.

2. Revision of the reparation provisions of the treaties.

3. Cancellation, between this country and her European Allies, of inter-Allied indebtedness, with adequate securities for limitation of expenditure on armaments, against currency and other forms of artificial inflation, and for removal of trade barriers and opening of markets.

### ECONOMY CAMPAIGN.

In the matter of economy, the Government at last appointed a Committee, and, with appropriate irony, they put at its head the ex-Minister of Transport, who had almost an unexampled record—a kind of Landru among Bluebeards. (Laughter.) He had been selected to cut and slash the handiwork of his late colleagues.

Referring to Germany and the reparations, Mr. Asquith said the financial collapse of Germany would be a calamity of the first water, perhaps not so much to Germany herself as to the rest of the world, and particularly those who expected regular payments of indemnities.—"The Daily Chronicle."

## MAULANA ABDUL BARI'S EXAMPLARY GIFT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 29.

Hazrat Maulana Abdul Bari Saheb has given all the amount of tributes "*Nazar*" which is being presented to him by the diciples and followers of his revered house, in aid of Muslim brothers of Turkey and has asked them to add to this fund all the money which they desire to spend in entertaining the Maulana.

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The All-India Police Conference of British and Indian police officials on the provincial and subordinate services will meet at Howrah on 28th, 29th and 30th December. Rai Saheb P. C. Biswas, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Jalpaiguri is elected president. (A. P.).

His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore will arrive Benares on 11th instant and will preside over the Special Convocation of the Hindu University to confer the honorary degree on the Prince of Wales.

A message has been sent to the Chief Secretary to H. R. H. Prince of Wales on behalf of the domiciled community by Mr. Charles Hardless, General Secretary Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association, India, offering their affectionate greetings and a warm welcome to the Empire's Prince. (A. P.).

# MALABAR RELIEF FUND, BOMBAY.

## ACUTE CRISIS IN MALABAR.

Over 21,000 refugees in the 17 Relief Camps of the Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut, want food, clothing and shelter.

NUMBER OF REFUGEES IS RAPIDLY INCREASING.

A suffering population of men, women and children, homeless, very sparsely clad and destitute look to you for help. Dumb speechless eyes look to you appealingly in pain. Have you heard their call? Have you answered it?

THOUSANDS OF CHILDREN HAVE NOTHING BUT THEIR MOTHERS' MILK TO FEED UPON, and the mothers are ill and weary with the terrible hardships they have had to endure. Will you give them some babies' food? From each baby you feed, you get the gratitude and thanks of a buddening citizen's heart in suffering and the mothers' blessings.

Malabar is in a state of appalling devastation. Thousands of refugees have to be relieved, their homes restored, helpless people started afresh in life again.

WE WANT AT LEAST TEN LAKHS OF RUPEES FOR GRATUITOUS RELIEF ALONE. Ten lakhs is our minimum need. We have scarcely got together half a lakh yet.

Suffering Malabar appeals for aid. Thousands and thousands of sufferers invoke your charity. Have you paid your part of the ten lakhs? It is for you to see that Bombay givevs her gift and relieves poor Malabar. Citizens of Bombay come forward with your liberal charity. When will you make the ten lakhs complete?

The situation in Malabar is really terrible. Let party and politics go to scraps. Opinions and prejudices must melt away before the reality of pain. It is a purely humanitarian cause appealing to the fundamental feelings of sympathy in human hearts. Come forward with your help, make up the ten lakhs and relieve poor Malabar.

All subscriptions etc. to be sent to G. K. DEVADHAR Esq., Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

## PRINCESS MARY'S BETROTHAL.

### THE VICEROY'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 28.

The following communications have passed between the King-Emperor and the Viceroy:—

From the Viceroy:—"On behalf of India, I beg very respectfully to offer heartiest congratulations to Your Majesties and to Her Royal Highness Princess Mary upon her betrothal to Viscount Lascelles and to express earnest wish that they may long enjoy every happiness."

THE KING'S REPLY.

From His Majesty the King-Emperor:—"Queen and I are greatly touched by kind message of congratulations on betrothal of our dear daughter sent by you in the name of the people of India. Please express to them on behalf of ourselves and Princess Mary our warm thanks and assure them of pleasure with which we have received their good wishes at this happy moment."

## MOPLAH TRAIN TRAGEDY.

### MADRAS GOVERNMENT REFUTES "PIONEER'S" REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

A local Government press communiqué says:—Government have noticed in the "Pioneer" newspaper of the 24th a report regarding recent deaths of Moplah prisoners in train, which report contains a statement that "In throes of asphyxiation several prisoners bit each other so severely on all parts of the body that some dead bodies were mangled beyond recognition and have not been identified yet" Government have ascertained this statement is entirely untrue, all medical officers who saw the prisoners and the corpses on arrival of the train at Podanur agree that save for a few slight scratches there were no external marks of violence.

## SITUATION IN KOHAT DISTRICT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Nov. 28.

On receipt of information about the presence of Khattak outlaws, the Frontier Constabulary under two British officers and levies from Kohat district, accompanied by Mr. F. H. Duheaumme, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bannu, surrounded a hamlet called Akhondan, three miles northwest of Bannu, on the 22nd instant. Two armed men attempted to break out and fired on the picket wounding Mr. Duheaumme on the left shoulder bone, which was pierced, but not badly smashed. After day break on the 23rd instant all the four outlaws were arrested, besides some Maliks who have been harbouring them and four 303 rifles, were captured. Mr. Duheaumme is doing well in the hospital at Bannu.

## RANGOON UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 28.

The first Convocation of the Rangoon University was held to-day. The Lieutenant-Governor robed as Chancellor was received with applause. Honorary degrees of Doctor of Letters were conferred on Ledi Sazadaw, the Buddhist Monk famed for Pali scholarship, and of Master of Arts on Mr. Charles Duroiselle, Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Burma. Degrees were conferred on over forty candidates and *Ad Undem* on twelve other previous graduates of the Calcutta University. The Chancellor in a speech which was loudly applauded referred to the functions of the University, quoting Cardinal Newman's Duller speech of 1853 and Carlyle's Edingburgh address of 1866 and concluding with an earnest appeal to the new graduates to realise their duty to the University and the Province. The Chancellor alluded, to the conditions under which the University had come into being and expressed the confidence that Burma would eventually recognise it as a sound policy to start with high ideal.


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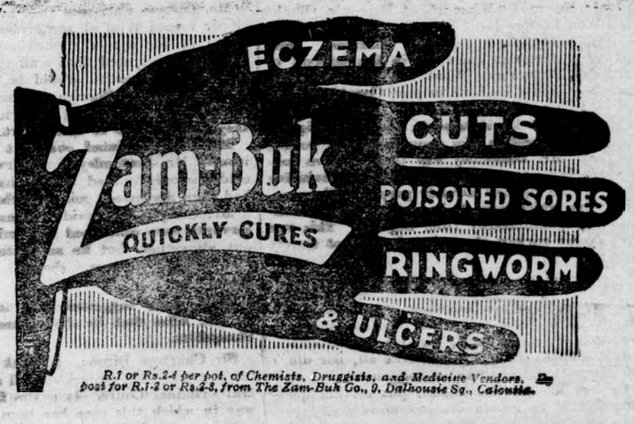

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## Opinions of the Day.

**Quiet Rebuke.**

"The Tribune":—The reply which Sir John Maynard gave to a question asked by Mr. Daulat Ram Kalia at the last session of the Punjab Council enquiring if the Government took any action to enforce the ordinary law of the land when at a recent meeting of the Lahore Liberals, held outside the Mochi Gate, "the platform was usurped by extremists", constituted a quiet rebuke to the questioner and others of his way of thinking, which we trust will have its effect. What happened at the meeting, said Sir John, was that a number of persons who were not in sympathy with the League joined the meeting and outvoted members of the League in the choice of a chairman." "Government is not aware", the Hon. Member added, "that any violation of the law occurred upon the occasion." As our readers are aware, both Lala Lajpat Rai and ourselves expressed the definite opinion at the time that the experiment made by the non-cooperators should not be repeated, but this opinion was clearly and expressly based on grounds of expediency.

**Success and Culture.**

The "Independent":—Rabindra Nath Tagore's works are in great demand in Europe, especially in Germany. When the poet was in Berlin, his publisher commenced making arrangements for bringing out three million volumes of Tagore's books. This is a record success, considerably outdistancing the next greatest book-success. The "Statesman" newspaper of Calcutta in commenting on this refers to the fact that Rabindra Nath's original Bengali books never reached even the second thousand. There is a subdued suggestion that Bengalis, or Indians generally for that matter, do not possess the capacity to properly appreciate works of high class literary art. On giving a little thought to the matter, the hollowness of this implication will become apparent. In Western countries, book-publishing methods have been developed into a fine work. Propaganda by great publishing houses cannot be taken as a true index of the literary appetite of the people. Leaving that apart, people of India have got their own ways of showing their appreciation of a literary work that is more genuine, more delicate and more attuned to the refined sentiments of the authors themselves. Taking the case of Tagore himself, who has not heard of the anecdote of Mr. Montagu's surprise at hearing a certain song being sung in different localities and by different individuals, and of his discovery later on that it was a work of Rabindra? This one incident brings out fully how, notwithstanding the illiteracy of a large of majority of our countrymen, an illiteracy for which the responsibility is largely not theirs, they are possessed of a cultured sense of beauty and colour. This culture is real though publishers and those whose opinions are formed to their order, may not appreciate any culture that does not readily lend itself to an equation in terms of pounds, shillings and pence.

**That Bauble.**

"Indian Social Reformer":—We hope we are not wanting in a due share of historic feeling, but we confess that the information that the Empire Parliamentary Association has resolved to present a mace to the Indian Legislative Assembly left us in no very reverent mood. What does it matter if a mace is presented from England or is made in India? Why have a mace at all? There are various Indian designs of ornamental staves and, if one is considered indispensable, why not have one of these made of Indian ivory or ebony in preference to a replica of the one which Oliver Cromwell had removed from the British Parliament as a meaningless bauble?

**Capt. Petavel on Non-Cooperation.**

The "Servant":—Captain Petavel sends us another letter on Swaraj via non-violence and non-resistance, without even propaganda. He begs all very earnestly to consider the plan of leaving the Government entirely alone and working at the establishment of industrial—agricultural organisations that will give any amount of good employment, and so bring about Non-Cooperation, as he expresses it, inevitably and automatically. From the economic point of view his suggestions were put before the XIIIth Indian Industrial Conference, and have been brought to the notice of the most eminent economists in all countries, many of whom have strongly expressed the opinion that Indians ought to try to put them into practice. He has a most remarkable collection of letters from people in all countries including Royalties and American ex-Presidents. The first step he proposes is described in the current number of the "Calcutta Review" and is a very simple one. It is to establish "agricultural industrial colonies" near the great towns to which school-boys would go for practical training, and in which young men would be able to earn by their labour whilst getting a training that would soon qualify them to earn well. How that would put us on the road to Swaraj is clearly shown and strongly insisted on.

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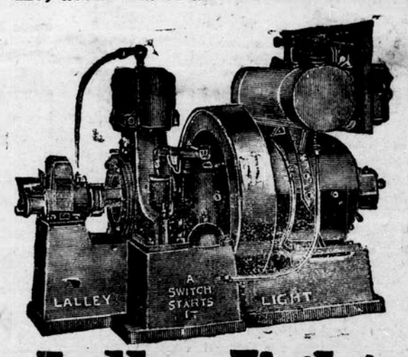


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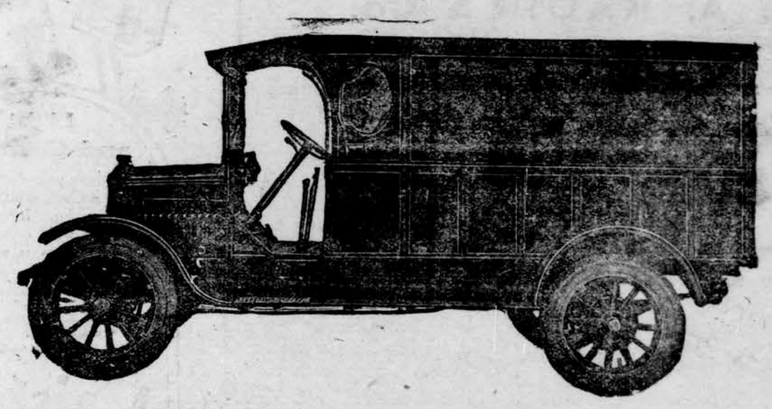

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